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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXX NO. 222 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1942 PRICE: 1½ ANNAS

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BOMBAY.

Police Ask For Nehru's Personal Account

BUT BAJAJ DEMANDS GOVT. ORDER

Stay-In-Strike In Ahmedabad Municipality

BOMBAY, September 16.

A police officer called on Mr. Kamalanayan Bajaj of Messrs. Bachhraj and Company, Bombay, and asked for particulars regarding Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's personal account with the firm.

Mr. Bajaj declined to show the accounts without an order from Government directing him to give details of the account of Pandit Nehru.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD CONVICTIONS

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

Two persons who were arrested on a charge of printing unauthorised news-sheets were tried and sentenced to-day—one to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100, in default, three months' more, while the other to pay fine of Rs. 200, in default, suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months.

Stones were thrown to-day at Sarangpur Police Chowky and Raipur post office. Nine arrests were made.

Four processions were taken out which dispersed at the sight of the police. Telephone wires were cut in Mandvi's street.

Stay-In-Strike In Municipality

A stay-in-strike of the office staff of the Ahmedabad Municipality, which has been superseded started to-day.

All the approaches leading to the Municipal office were closely guarded by the police and all traffic suspended. Only the Municipal servants were allowed to enter the Municipal compound.

Mr. H. H. A. Whitworth, the Administrator, went round the different Departments and explained the Essential Services Ordinance, which has been applied to the Ahmedabad Municipality.

Mr. H. H. A. Whitworth has issued an order under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance directing all persons employed in connection with the maintenance, working or management of the Municipality not to depart out of the Municipal limits and Ahmedabad Cantonment areas without his permission. He has also under the same Ordinance ordered all Municipal servants to work properly and carefully and to dispose expeditiously of all tasks which have been or may be lawfully assigned to them in course of such employment.—A. P.

KOLHAPUR MAHARANI-REGENT INVITES STUDENTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 16.

At H. H. Tarabai Chhatrapati Maharani-Regent's invitation college students, both boys and girls, numbering hundreds, marched in procession to the new palace from the Rajaram College at 9-30 a.m. with tri-colour flying and shouting slogans.

They waited in the palace garden for 3-1/2 hours, while Miss Pramila Deshingkar, Vasant Phadke, Barale and two others interviewed the Maharani and presented the following demands:

(1) Removal of the ban on meetings and processions immediately. (2) Holding of impartial inquiry into acts of oppression by State servants recently, (3) Release of all anti-Fascist workers and cancellation of warrants against others and (4) That Durbar should negotiate with Praja Parishad leaders and introduce reforms as suggested by the Kher Committee.

The students requested the Maharani to accept these minimum demands, which will restore peace and tranquillity in the State.

Her Highness promised sympathetic consideration.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Sept. 16.

It is reported that the house of the two persons was searched by the police and a quantity of unauthorised literature was recovered.—A. P.

340 KILLED 850 WOUNDED IN DISTURBANCES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

The casualties caused by police firing according to most recent reports were 340 killed and 850 wounded, said Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member, in reply to Mr. Abdul Ghani in the Central Assembly this morning.

The figures he added were incomplete, especially as regards parts of Bihar.

The casualties caused by the military according to most recent reports were 318 killed and 153 wounded.

The number of casualties suffered by the Government forces were:—Police:—31 killed and a very large number injured though in most cases not seriously.

Military: 11 killed and seven wounded.

Civil officials excluding Post and Telegraph Department and Railways:—Seven killed and 16 injured.

In addition to figures already given about posts and telegraphs and railway property, some 70 police stations and posts were attacked of which 45 were destroyed and some 85 other buildings were attacked of which the great majority were destroyed.

The latter included a number of important buildings such as courts, treasuries, etc., while there has also been considerable damage to Municipal and private property, details of which were not available.

"So far as I am aware", added the Home Member, "No properties have been damaged or burnt by the police or military".—A. P.

Three Arrests In Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 16.

R. Kunjukurup and S. Chellappan Nair have been arrested at Karungapally for disobeying orders passed under the Defence of Travancore Rules relating to meeting and processions. M. K. Ibrahim Kutty of Alengode has been arrested for a similar offence at Quilon.

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION

Some students of the Government English High School and the Government Malayalam High School, Quilon, who abstained from attending classes yesterday attempted to stage a demonstration, which had little effect on other students. In all other schools in the State attendance is normal.—A. P.

Tear Smoke To Disperse Demonstrators

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The situation throughout Bombay Province to-day (September 16) was quiet.

Information has been received of a disturbance at Ahmedabad on September 13. Several organised processions were dispersed by the use of tear smoke. But, as demonstrations continued, two police officers had to fire in self-defence. One person is reported to have been injured.

SCHOOL BOYS ARRESTED

POONA, Sept. 16.

Some school boys were taken into custody near the Modern High School for throwing stones on a public bus. Attendance in the Fergusson and S. P. Colleges was thin and peaceful persuasion was carried on at the entrances.—United Press.

Sapru & Jayakar On 'Bankruptcy' Of Whitehall's Policy

INDORE, Sept. 16.

"Much concern and great disappointment" at Mr. Churchill's speech on the Indian situation is expressed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. M. R. Jayakar in the course of a joint statement issued to the Press to-day.

The following is the full text of the statement:—

"We have read with much concern and with great disappointment Mr. Churchill's speech on the Indian situation in the House of Commons. In our considered opinion, a speech like this will in no way help but may worsen the situation. It may have a reassuring effect in America and other countries, belonging to the United Nations. Perhaps the hope of such a reaction was the dominating factor in shaping that speech.

POSERS TO CHURCHILL AND AMERY

"We have heard also with equal concern Mr. Amery's speech. Both these speeches give rise to certain questions. If as Mr. Amery says: "Very soon after Sir Stafford Cripps left India, it became clear that, under Mr. Gandhi's inspiration, the Congress was steadily swinging towards a policy of direct defiance of the existing Government of India," the people of this country are entitled to know what steps Mr. Amery and the Government of India took to prevent matters reaching a catastrophic climax. If, as Mr. Churchill attempts to make out, the Congress does not represent the vast mass of the people, may we ask why the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and other political bodies and the general public were ignored during the whole of this critical period? We wonder what Sir Stafford Cripps will say to Mr. Churchill's plea about the unrepresentative character of the Congress. Will he recall what he told both of us during our interview in Delhi that in his opinion, the Congress and the Muslim League alone mattered for the purposes of the settlement and that if he saw no prospect of such a settlement with them, then we need expect no change. Has the Government of India or Mr. Amery done anything during these years to strengthen the position of these bodies outside the Congress?

BURKING THE ISSUE

"It is not enough to say that since the departure of Sir Stafford Cripps the number of Indians in the Viceroy's Council has been increased to ten. The controversy was not with regard to the number of Indians, but with regard to quantum of power to be transferred and the nationalisation of the entire Government. At the time of Sir Stafford Cripps' visit, when the Congress in the last resort demanded an assurance that the Viceroy would be guided by the advice of his Indian Council, it was not forthcoming. It was then said that this could not be done during the war under the existing Constitution.

"OLD POSITION UNCHANGED"

"The increase of the number of Indian members to ten is definitely less than if Sir Stafford Cripps' proposal had been accepted. The old position remained unchanged that the advice of the Indian Ministers would not ordinarily be binding on the Viceroy. If it be true as Sir Feroze Khan Noon said the other day in his speech at Aligarh that the Viceroy acts as a "constitutional monarch", then we wonder where the difficulty lay in publicly giving the assurance.

"COMES WITH ILL-GRACE"

"Neither of us belong to the Congress. We both have wide difference with it in regard to many matters and yet we are bound to say that it comes with ill grace from Mr. Churchill, Mr. Amery or the officials in India to refer to other parties now, when these have been completely ignored and their position steadily weakened by a persistent refusal to listen to their advice tendered long before the present crisis arose and in good time to rectify matters.

"Our position since the non-party conferences held in Bombay in March 1942 has been that the three biggest parties in India, the Congress, the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha should be invited to form a National Government and that if this invitation is declined, then other political parties or public men commanding the confidence and esteem of the people should be approached. We said this at Bombay, Poona and again at Delhi and further suggested that during the period of the war, the National Government should be responsible to the Crown. In this matter, we knew that we were opposing the Congress view. We venture to think that if our ad-

(Continued on page 5)

Madagascar Sues For Peace

Plenipotentiaries For Parleys With British Commander

PORT LOUIS (Mauritius), Sept. 16

The Governor-General of Madagascar M. Anet has sued for "cease fire."

This was announced by the midday broadcast of Antananarivo radio in a personal statement by M. Anet.

The statement said that he was sending plenipotentiaries to the British Commander asking for "cease fire" and opening negotiations.

This was confirmed quarter of an hour later by the radio station at Diego Suarez, which is in British hands.

At the time of the broadcast the British forces were reported to be only 170 miles from Antanarivo. According to information received in London before the Armistice appeal, there was very little resistance in Madagascar, though progress was delayed by broken bridges. The population is very friendly, and most of the officials are collaborating with the British forces.

NAVY'S PART

The Navy has played an important if unspectacular part in the new landings in Madagascar, it was stated authoritatively in London to-day. The navy's task has been to get troops ashore at widely separated places, mostly between dusk and dawn and along the sea coast where currents are unreliable and variable. It was also responsible for the safe escort of troops transports and their arrival at selected points at the right time.

FR. FORCES SURRENDER

It is officially stated that between Ambanja and Maromandia area, the remaining French forces have surrendered.—Reuter.

FATE OF WAR HANGS ON SOVIET'S STAND

SHEFFIELD, Sept. 16.

The Minister of Production Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, who in July declared: "In the next 80 days we shall face one of the gravest crises in our history", said in a speech to-day. "Nineteen or twenty of these remain and at the end of that time the war definitely begins to enter into a new phase. We are approaching a breathless moment when.

If Russia can hold on to her present positions for a few more weeks, the balance will begin to swing in our direction.

If we can look back at this time and feel that we have left nothing undone we have played our full part in victory. With the gallant resistance of the Russians and our gathering forces Germany must feel that if she survives the icy grip of a fourth war winter it will only be to find herself surrounded in a ring of steel, part of which will be forged, in Sheffield."

Will Winter Favour Allies

TEHERAN: Hopes of an early and severe winter in Russia and Middle East have been increased here by heavy falls of snow during the last days of August on the mighty Mount Demavend 18,000 feet above the city. The first fall of snow on the mountain does not usually occur until the middle of October. The Persians believe that if the snow portent is correct, it may be the turning point for Allied victory.—Reuter.

VIOLENCE IS NO INDEX OF BRAVERY

Dr. Khan Saheb's Advice To Frontier Youth

PESHAWAR, Sept. 16.

Advice to the Frontier youth not to allow themselves to be entangled by the cobwebs of communalism but as organised, ordered and disciplined body become builders of India of youth was given by Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier, addressing a meeting under the auspices of the Students' Union last night.

It was up to the youth of the country, he declared, to eradicate the bane of communalism and lay the foundations of new brotherhood of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and Parsis.

Proceeding he said: "Your parents and teachers represent a dying order, therefore, some of them appear to you to be reactionaries. You should not nurse any hatred against them but try the non-violent method of reasoning and appeal with them. Dr. Khan Sahib disapproved of violence and said that it was not an index to bravery; non-violence was the highest form of bravery. Fear and cowardice went together; therefore they ought to be extricated.

FREEDOM COMING

Concluding he said that freedom was coming, it could not be held back for long. The task before our youth was to bring this freedom quickly but safely to motherland and thereafter build a youthful order keeping it securely in a new world. Life was nothing if not free."—A. P.

'STUKAS' SWEEP OVER EGYPT'S BATTLE AREA

CAIRO, Sept. 16.

An unusually large formation of enemy fighters, fifty strong, carried out a sweep over the battle area yesterday when Axis activity included a 'stuka' attack. The Axis machines were engaged by "spitfires, hurricanes" and "Kittyhawks" and as announced in to-day's British Communique.

One "Messerschmitt 109" was shot down and five others probably destroyed. Others were damaged.—Reuter.

RUSSIANS HARDPRESSED

Battle For Stalingrad Increases In Tempo

MOSCOW, Sept. 16.

The Germans have increased their pressure both West and South-West of Stalingrad and the defences are strained almost to a limit. Reports of fighting west of the city make it clear that the Russians are being exceptionally hard pressed. Germans seem to have almost inexhaustible supplies and are throwing in everything they have. When the German Infantry advanced on the Central Sector they were met by strong fire, in spite of gruelling air preparations, and in a tremendous battle which lasted all day they gained only 400 yards. The situation here is officially stated to be growing more tense each day. It is impossible to say how much more human flesh and spirit can stand. In the district of Mozdok, the Soviet position has deteriorated in the past two days, as a result of the arrival of strong German infantry and tank reserves. It is stated Soviet engineers are deepening the mountain rivers at key points in order to make them the better anti-tank obstacle. South of Voronezh, the Hungarians are maintaining their attack against Soviet bridgeheads on the west bank on the Don. In one day's fighting, 2,000 men are estimated to have been killed or wounded and twenty tanks put out of action.

TEMPO RISES

Dispatches from the Stalingrad Front to-day say that the defenders of the city have on the whole been able to maintain their positions during the last twenty-four hours. The tempo of the fighting continues to rise. A break-through in the South-West sector by a large force of German tanks and infantry supported by many bombers and fighters was rectified in the course of yesterday by a series of Soviet counter-attacks on the enemy's flank. These led to separation of the German infantry from their tanks, a large number of which were destroyed.

The Germans have been staging some rather important counter-attacks at several points on the Western Front, whither the Soviet offensive in August carried the Red Army. One all-day battle launched by the enemy ended with the attacked Soviet troops improving their positions, while the Germans lost fifteen tanks and hundreds of men.

DRIVE FOR OIL FIELDS

The German drive for the Grozny oilfields is meeting with stiff resistance. While having successfully got across the turbulent Terek river several hundred tanks and three infantry divisions during the past week, the advance made since their forces were thus strengthened has been limited.

Joshi Pleads For Jail Delivery

NON-OFFICIAL FRONT AGAINST WHITEHALL

Viceroy's Councillors Urged To Dissociate Themselves Openly From Churchill's Policy

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

It is now an open secret that Sir R. Maxwell's speech was carefully considered by the Viceroy's Council. Though Sir R. Maxwell avoided political references, it is understood both Mr. Aney and Sir F. K. Noon may make speeches in which references may be made to the political issue.

Non-official members are urging Mr. Aney and other Indian members to set up a new precedent by openly dissociating themselves from Mr. Churchill's policy and publicly stating that a new political approach should be made to the country.

It is said that according to present conventions Indian members, though they are free to express their views in Viceroy's Council, cannot publicly protest against Government's political policy and state the efforts they are making to secure a change in policy.

National Demand In Central Assembly

NO TRANSFER FOR CAVEESHAR

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

Replying to Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, the Home Member said that Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar had been detained in a separate room in the Lahore Fort since March 9. "This," he added, "has been necessary for reasons of state, which it would not be in the public interest to disclose, and I cannot say at present when it will be possible to transfer him to an ordinary jail."

"It is a fact that certain special amenities, over and above those allowed by the Security prisoners rules, were originally granted but had subsequently to be withdrawn owing to the prisoner's unsatisfactory demeanour. He is now being treated as an ordinary security prisoner. He is allowed to take regular exercise and is supplied with a daily newspaper. His room is well ventilated with a window and a large door. He is given good food, is in good health and is not being maltreated in any way. When the extra amenities referred to above were withdrawn he refused food for 24 hours as a protest but has been eating regularly since."—A. P.

JAPS NOT YET ON THE RUN

PEARL HARBOUR, Sept. 16.

The Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval forces in the Pacific, Admiral Nimitz, told naval officers and men here today that they should not "for the moment assume that we have the Japanese on the run". He was bestowing decorations on 25 officers and men ranging from Rear Admirals to seamen. Nineteen went to the airmen whose actions were outstanding in the Marshall Islands, Coral Sea and Midway operations.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES ATTEND WAR CABINET

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Government to-day gave a luncheon in honour of the two Indian representatives in the War Cabinet, Lt. Col. H. H. the Jamsahib of Nawanagar and Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar. Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, presided while Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, was Deputy Chairman.

Mr. Amery made a speech of welcome and the two guests of honour responded. Since their arrival the Jamsahib of Nawanagar and Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar have attended their first Cabinet meeting. They have also been busy making personal contacts with Ministers. Mr. Bruce, the High Commissioner for Australia, called on them at the India Office a day or two ago.

'SIKH' AND 'ZULU' LOST

LONDON, Sept. 16.

An Admiralty Communique announces the loss of His Majesty's ships "Sikh" and "Zulu" in a recent operation of Tobruk.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

The Central Assembly resumed the debate to-day on the political situation.

The Speakers to-day were Mr. N. M. Joshi, Maulana Zafarali, Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Frank Anthony and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

"REMEMBER MALAYA AND BURMA"

Mr. N. M. Joshi, felt that the Congress should have accepted the Cripps' proposals, captured whatever power was offered to them and demanded more. But rejection of the Cripps' proposals did not lie with Congress alone. They were rejected by the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha had even by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. The fact was that the British Government were not anxious for a settlement of deadlock. "They gallantly talk of raising an army of one million men and speeding up of munitions production, forgetting that a National Government would have raised an army of five millions and speeded up munitions production ten fold."

Mr. Joshi referred to the recent speech of the Commander-in-Chief, in which His Excellency had stated that ultimately the armed forces would defend the country. Mr. Joshi wanted the Commander-in-Chief to remember the lessons of Malaya, Burma and China.

WHY NOT GIVE A 'POLITICAL AWARD'

Mr. Joshi did not approve of the Civil Disobedience movement, but asserted that the Government had blundered also. The demand for National Government was not that of the Congress alone, it was the demand of the whole country. The Government by arresting the Congress leaders had fired the first shot, and it was for them to retrace their steps by immediately releasing the Congress leaders. It was idle to expect Congressmen behind bars to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Mr. Joshi next referred to the Home Member's remark, that the Muslims and the Depressed Classes were not with the Congress and asked whether they were with the British Government. Proceeding he said that if the proposal for a National Government was not acceptable to any party, that proposal should be referred to Arbitration. "Did not the British arbitrate and give Communal Award?" he asked. "In the same way they could give a political award, apportioning the share in power of each major community. In this connection he appealed to the Congress to agree to the Muslim demand for self-determination. It was a reasonable demand he declared. That way lay the solution of the present deadlock and of wresting power from the British.

Mr. Dumasia condemned the recent disturbances and said that Mr. Gandhi should have forseen them before launching his mass movement. He wanted the Government to place full facts before the House to show who was responsible for disturbances.

STOP REPRESSION

Maulana Zafarali (Muslim League) claimed that by placating Indians the Government would have created impregnable

(Continued on page 5)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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A bunch of Keys Lost in a Taxi, while coming from Church Gate Reclamation to Dadar on the night of the 9th instant. Finder handsomely rewarded. Reply Box No. 16877, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Experienced, B.Sc. to coach I.Sc.E. student. State time and fees. Box No. 16873, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted one experienced Teacher, B.Sc., with Mathematics in the grade of Rs. 40-5-2-70. S.T.C. preferred. Apply before 25th Sept. 1942. Premshankar G. Vaidya, Vice-President, Jambusar Municipality. (9654)

Secure employment learning Telegraphy, Shorthand, Typewriting (Re. 1/-), Shortest time, Smallest expense. Arrangement for Ladies. National Typewriting Institution, Dwarkadas Mansions, Sandhurst Road, (Marwadi Vidyalaya). 16788

Head-Butler, fully experienced, required for Palace Previous experience in State or first class Hotel essential. Pay according to qualifications. Only experienced persons need apply with references, to Personal Assistant, Palace, Palanpur. 9562.

Wanted:—Candidates desirous of services as Station Masters, Signallers and Clerks, etc. Free training, lodging, Guarantee for Employment, Prize Rs. 80/- and Railfare terms. Apply with stamp to: The Superintendent, Railway Training School, Ambala City. (16840)

71. BUNGALOWS WANTED

Wanted by Turkish Consulate General, Bombay, a furnished house and bungalow in the same garden or two furnished Villas in the same garden. For full particulars apply to the Turkish Consulate General, Taj Mahal Hotel. (9634)

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Wanted an Automatic Band-Saw Sharpening Machine for sharpening saws upto 4" wide. Apply Box No. 16886 "Bombay Chronicle."

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9672.

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the Public that with effect from the 10th September, 1942, it has been decided to alter the Classification of Priority Authorizations issued by my Office. The Order of Precedence and the New Classification will be as follows.

A. Shipment Coal—Naval Coal. Coal required by Defence Depots for Water Traffic and Bunker Coal.
B. Loco Coal I.G.N. & R.S.N. Cos. & Port Trust Cos.
C. Essential Electric Supply Concerns, Oriental Gas Co., Bombay Gas Co., & Water Works.
D. Iron & Steel Works. Tatas, S.C.O.B., I.I. & S.C. Kulti.
E. Defence Depts. required for Aerodromes, Road Building, Garrison Engineers and Ordnance Factories.
F. Cement Works.
G. War Priorities. Red List Firms.
H. War Priorities. Cotton Mills, Jute Mills, Rerolling Mills. Tea Industry, Sugar Industry, Cotton Gins & Presses, other miscellaneous firms & other Engineering Concerns.
I. Works of Public Utility (other than Essential Electric Co.) such as, Tramway Cos. Municipalities and Petty Steamer Services.
J. Miscellaneous Industries not directly on War work—Domestic consumption etc. (Distribution given by Provincial Coal Controllers).
K. Coke Ovens, both inward and outward traffic.
L. Other Sanctions issued on behalf of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, and not classified above. Public.

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(9656)

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How To Stop Smoking. Guaranteed Success or money back. Conquer this habit permanently in 3 weeks. End indigestion, bad breath and double your energy. Particulars free from Metropolitan Trading Co. (B.9), Multan Cantt. (9569)

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Approved Lady or Gentleman earning monthly over Rupees Fifty will get Loan accordingly upto Rupees Five Hundred on Personal Bond. Capital Investment Company, Room 56, Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road. (16882)

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Public Notices

3%

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Subscriptions will be received only in the form of cash or cheque.

The Loan will be closed as soon as a total of approximately Rs. 3½ crores has been subscribed, and in any case not later than the close of business on the 18th September, 1942.

Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at the Branches of the Imperial Bank of India in the Province of Bombay.

Full particulars can be obtained at any of the offices or branches mentioned above or at any Treasury or Sub-Treasury in the Province of Bombay.

9653

WANTED

A WELL QUALIFIED DOCTOR for Manavadar State Hospital as Chief Medical Officer. Foreign qualifications preferred. Lucrative private practice allowed. Free quarters. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials immediately stating age, experience, qualifications, and caste, to The Private Secretary, Manavadar State (Kathiawar). (9674)

G. I. P. RLY. Rate Circulars

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Local Rate Advice No. 9 (Goods and Coaching) of 1942 has been issued.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations.

(9673)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, at his Office at Ballard Road, upto 1-0 P.M. (N.S.T.) on THURSDAY, 24th September, 1942, for the supply of 3000 brass 2" to 2.1/2" Blue Stone Road Metal.

Tender forms containing full particulars can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1/- per copy.

The tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500/- as earnest money.

G. E. TERREY,
M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. (9677)

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy No. 111341 on the life of S. M. Godinho, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is filed with the undersigned within one month from date.

H. H. MISTRY,
Secretary.

Bombay Mutual Bld.,
Fort, Bombay.
Date: 16-9-42. (16891)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PARVATIBAI, widow of Kuwar Lalsingh Mansingh, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 389 (three hundred and eighty-nine) square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 34 of the Lalbaug Estate of the late Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay but now of Bombay Municipality, lying and being at Parel Government Gate House Road, in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon consisting partly of a ground floor and 3 upper floors and partly of a ground floor and 2 upper floors and bounded, on or towards the North by Plot No. 33 of the said Estate leased to Laliji Nathoo, on or towards the East by Government Gate Road on or towards the South by Plot No. 35 of the said Estate leased to Syed Abdul Rayuf Haji Abdul Karim and on or towards the West by Road 20 feet in width and forming part of lands bearing New Survey No. 2567 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 48/74 (Parel Sewri Division) and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward No. 593(3) and Street No. formerly 1B and now Nos. 222 to 230 and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1942.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9676.

Public Notices

A PRINTING PRESS ON SALE

OUR CLIENT intends to sell one Printing Press with complete Machinery such as two Treadles and one Cutting Machine and about 4,500 lbs. types. Any person desiring to purchase the same is requested to see the undersigned at 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

DIVEKAR & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court,
Bombay.

(9679)

Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs:—

(1) ANANTRAI BHAICHANDBHAI.
(2) CHUNILAL ANANTRAI.
(3) JAGANNATH ANANTRAI.
(4) NAVNITRAI ANANTRAI.

have separated in food, estate and worship as from 1st January, 1942, and that they have ceased to be members of Joint and Undivided Hindu Family as and from the aforesaid date.

Bombay, dated this 19th day of September, 1942.

(16890)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Sale by Public Auction of the immovable property, situate at Mouje Eksar (near Borivli) particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written held by the Commissioner, High Court, Bombay, on 9th September, 1942, in suit No. 1171 of 1936 (Valji Purshottam vs. Vasanji Naranji), our client was the highest bidder for and was (subject to confirmation by the Court), declared the purchaser, thereof

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All those pieces or parcels of agricultural and garden land situate at Mouje Eksar (near Borivli) Taluka South Salsette and Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing the following particulars:—

Survey No.	Former Hissa No.	Present Pot No.	Area Acre.	Area Gunthas.	Akar. Rs.	as.	p.
97	1	1 to 8 Kharaba	2	36½ 6¼	23	13	0
205	5	9 and 15	0	6¼	1	1	3
207	1	1 Kharaba	5	0 36½	51	6	0
208	5	6	0	10¼	3	0	0
			9	173¼	79	4	3

Dated this 15th day of September, 1942.

PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(9668)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BALKISAN KISANLAL DAPHTARY and PANNA, wife of Balkisan Kisanlal Daphtary of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.

ALL persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123 Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Warden Road and known as Plot. No. 1 Breach Candy Estate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1298 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/7132 and Cadastral Survey No. 2A/696 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the EAST by the property of Sulleman Haji Ahmed Oomer and known as Plot No. 2, on or towards the WEST by Warden Road, on or towards the NORTH by the property known as Westfield and on or towards the SOUTH by roadway 20 feet wide.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground with the six garages standing thereon, situate at Warden Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 298 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue New Survey No. 1/7132 and Cadastral Survey No. 8/696 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3510 (1AF) and Street No. 65A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the EAST by the property of Sulleman Haji Ahmed Oomer, on or towards the WEST by the property of Macklai Limited, on or towards the NORTH by 12' passage leading to Warden Road and on or towards the SOUTH by the property of Sulleman Haji Ahmed Oomer.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
123, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.

9678.

A Rollicking Satire! Navyug's Laugh-Blitz

A 'Winayak' Production

STATE GUESTS (Sarkari Pahune)

DAILY: 3, 6-15, 9-30 P.M.

A 'PEERLESS' RELEASE.

KRISHNA

The REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

3rd Demand Week— need We Say More?

with CARMEN MIRANDA, ALICE FAYE, JOHN PAYNE, CESAR ROMERO

WEEK-END IN HAVANA

ALL IN TECHNICOLOR

Sunday 10-30 a.m. "GORILLA" with RITZ Bros. PATSY KELLY

PICKING BANDS

Beltings Buffers etc., manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD., highly approved by the Mills. Apply Selling Agents THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO., LTD. 9 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 33609

ALTERED TIMING for ALTERED CURFEW!

MAJESTIC

Daily: 2 and 5 p.m.

Sunday at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY TALKIES'

BASANT

Daily (Curfew Timing) At 4 p.m.

MINERVA'S Sweet Entertainer with the Violin Touch

PHIR MILENGE

Direction: SOHRAB MODI

AT

9TH WEEK CENTRAL

A TOPIC OF CLOSE PUBLIC INTEREST

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

ROTI

with CHANDRAMOHAN, SHAIKH MUKHTAR, SITARA, AKHTARI FAIZABADI, ASHRAF KHAN

Produced and Directed by MEHBOOB

4th Week At

SWASTIK

The Theatre For Luxurious Comfort and out of Curfew area

Daily 3-45, 6-45 & 10 p.m.

Book Now Phone 41561

In 19th WEEK

ACCLAIMED AS THE MASTERPIECE MUSICAL SOCIAL!

FRAKASH'S SWEET ENTERTAINER

Station Master

TODAY SPECIAL

Ladies' Show: 12-45 p.m.

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.

MINERVA

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

Sets a New Trend in Comedies!

ACHARYA ART'S SNAPPY SHOW!

KUNWARA BAP

Producer— N. R. ACHARYA

9th Week at LAMINGTON

Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 P.M.

Sat., Sun. at 1-30 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 8, 1998
Muslim: Ramzan 5, 1361
Parsi: Farvardin 14, 1312
Sunrise: 7-28 a.m. Sunset: 7-37 p.m.
Hightide: 5-42, 17-32. Lowtide: 11-52, —
Corporation meeting, 2-15 p.m. (B.T.)

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Pyas" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Week-End in Havana" 4 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Arman" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Howards of Virginia" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"In This Our Life" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mexican Spitfire at Sea" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Phir Milenge" 1 and 4 p.m. only
NEW WEST-END—"Khan Daan" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
KRISHNA—"State Guests" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
AURORA—"Tom, Dick and Harry" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
SWASTIK—"Roti" 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Return of Toofan Mail" 4-15 7, 9-45 p.m.
PARADISE—"Ride-em Cowboy" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Sasural" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
APOLLO—"Garib" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Khazanchi" 1 and 4 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 2 and 5 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 9 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Jhankar" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Mata" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Lagan" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Ankh-Michowli" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Jeewan Prabhat" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: (1) Transmission time on telegrams to Madras is now normal. (2) The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, informs that telegraphic communication with all provinces except Madras continues to be interrupted. Telegrams are subject to serious delay.

A.-G.'S OFFICE RECREATION CLUB: Prof. F. Correia Affonso, will speak on "Life and Humour", to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Income-Tax Office Hall, Central Government Buildings, Marine Lines. Mrs. Leela Wagle-Dhume will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA: A public study class will be held at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Patla House, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga. The subject will be "The Desire Nature."

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: Classes in Psychology in Everyday Life will meet to-day (Thursday) in the University, South Wing at 5-45 p.m. (N.S.T.).

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS: Dr. Jivat Ramchand Makhija, M.D. (Bom.) has passed the Fellowship Examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay held in the current month.

CURFEW ORDER RELAXED

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

The Police Commissioner has relaxed the existing Curfew Order.

It will now take effect one hour later at night and will be in force from 8-30 p.m. to 6 a.m. for one week from to-day.

The area remains the same.—A.P.

PAID CASUALTY SERVICES

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

Hitherto Bombay's A. R. P. has relied exclusively on volunteers to run its first aid service. As this has not proved completely satisfactory the Joint Civil Defence Committee has decided on a scheme for paid casualty services, and this has been accepted by the Government.

There are 41 first aid posts in Bombay, plus ten more in the casualty wards of hospitals. The hospitals staff their own posts, and for the other 41 it has been decided to have a full paid staff, with two part-time doctors, one nurse and five first aiders.—A. P.

Liberal Federation Council Meeting

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held at New Delhi on September 24.

Sir Bejoyprasad Singh Roy, the President of the Federation will preside.—A. P.

Sir C. V. Mehta For Rural Development Board

The Government of Bombay has nominated Sir Chunilal V. Mehta as a member of the Provincial Rural Development Board.

ON THE AIR

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8 p.m. Vichitra Veena recital. 5-15 Sultana Begam. 5-30 Rag aur rang. 5-45 Zohra Jan. 6 Fani Ki Ghazlen. 6-15 Mira Ke Bhajan. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-30 Local news and special announcements. 7-40 Tum Mujhe Bhul Gae? 7-55 Sultana Begam. 8-5 Lesson from Burma. 8-20 Zinda Hasan. 8-30 The Axis speaks. 8-45 Zohra Jan. 8-55 Jawahi Ramla. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-40 Listening post. 9-45 Zohra Jan. 9-50 Shanta Apte. 10 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 10-5 Ram Antar. 10-15 Zohra Jan. 10-30 Sultana Begam.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Sawai Gandharv. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Chotey Khan. 8-30 Sonibai Mulgaonkar. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Shambudas Deshpande. 9-25 Instrumental Duet. 12-30 p.m. Bhajans. 12-45 News in Hindustani. 12-50 News in Marathi. 12-55 News in Gujarati. 1 Instrumental selection. 1-30 News in English. 1-40 Lunch hour music. 4-20 School broadcasts. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Sonibai Mulgaonkar. 5-20 Ghazal and geet. 5-35 Chotey Khan. 5-55 Local news and announcements. 6 Sawai Gandharv. 6-30 News in English. 6-40 News in Hindustani. 6-45 News commentary. 6-50 Shambudas Deshpande. 7 Gujarat Bahar Nu Sahitya. 7-15 Shahir Nanivadekar and party. 7-30 Sonibai. 7-45 News in Marathi. 7-55 News in Gujarati. 8-5 Air Chorus party. 8-15 Nisar Ahmed. 8-30 The Axis speaks. 8-45 Dot and dash. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-40 Listening post. 9-45 Musical interlude. 10 Harry Horlick and his Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

49.3 metres (6,085 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Sawai Gandharv. 8 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Juthika Roy. 9 Shahir Nanivadekar and party. 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Shambudas Deshpande. 8-5 to 8-15 As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Sawai Gandharv. 9-45 Shahir Nanivadekar and party. 10 Pahatepurvicha Kalokh-1. 10-30 Chotey Khan.

ASSESSMENT PROCEEDINGS "GROSSLY IRREGULAR"

High Court Has No Jurisdiction To Grant Writ Of "Certiorari"

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kania)

Dinshaw Darabshaw Shroff ..... Petitioner.
Versus
The Commissioner of Income-Tax (Central) & Others ..... Respondents.

This was an application for a writ of "certiorari" against the respondents under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, calling upon them to send up the records for the assessment year 1937-38 for the purpose of inquiring into its legality and to quash the same and to forbear from taking or continuing any proceedings for levying penalty or otherwise arising therefrom.

The petitioner, a partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. S. B. Bilimoria and Co., Accountants, Auditors and Income-Tax Consultants, was on 10th October, 1938, assessed to Income-Tax on a total income of Rs. 24,648 by the Income-Tax Officer (Companies Circle). The petitioner paid the tax. On 31st October, 1938, the petitioner's case was transferred to Mr. A. J. Shah, Income-Tax Officer (Special Provincial Circle). On 24th February, 1939, Mr. Shah issued against the petitioner a notice under Section 34 of the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922, reopening the assessment for the assessment year 1937-38 on the ground that his income from business had wholly escaped assessment. Objection having been taken to the right of the Commissioner to transfer the petitioner's case to another Income-Tax Officer, on 9th March, 1939, the Commissioner re-transferred it to the Income-Tax Officer who had initiated the proceedings. After the coming into force of the amendments to the Income-Tax Act on 1st April, 1939, the Central Board of Revenue on 18th April, 1939, assigned to the newly created Commissioner of Income-Tax (Central) the case of the petitioner, and on 27th April, 1939, that Commissioner again transferred the case of the petitioner to the same Mr. A. J. Shah in a new capacity—that of Income-Tax Officer (Central). Mr. Shah not only proceeded to assess the petitioner for the assessment years 1938-39 and 1939-40 but also to re-assess him for the assessment year 1937-38 (supplementary) on the original notice of 24th February, 1939. Aggrieved by this, the petitioner approached the High Court from the order of assessment passed by Mr. Shah on 16th February, 1942, in respect of the assessment year 1937-38.

JUDGMENT

Their Lordships observed that the petitioner had challenged the assessment for the assessment year 1937-38 on two grounds. First, on the ground that Mr. Shah had no jurisdiction to assess for the year 1937-38 as what was allocated to him was the case merely for 1938-39 and not for 1937-38; and secondly on the ground that the assessment proceedings before Mr. Shah were so grossly irregular as to be opposed to natural justice and submitted that on both these grounds they should be quashed. On behalf of the respondents an objection was raised that under Section 226 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and Section 67 of the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922, the High Court had no jurisdiction to deal with a "matter concerning the revenue" except as specifically provided for by the Income-Tax Act. His Lordship the Chief Justice observed that historically this Section 226 dated back to the dispute between Warren Hastings, Governor-General, and Elijah Impey, the then Chief Justice. Their Lordships observed that in the present case the difficulty arose from the fact that the assessment order had already been made. Their Lordships were called upon to call for the records and to quash it as illegal. Their Lordships felt that it was impossible to say that in doing so they would not be dealing with a "matter concerning the revenue". Their Lordships stated that there was no authority for the proposition that a writ of "certiorari" could be properly issued to challenge the validity of an assessment already made under the Income-Tax Act. Their Lordships referred to the only case nearest in point which was a decision of the Madras High Court in Chettiar v. The Collector of Madura (4 I.T.R. 56) and were of the opinion that it was right when it stated that the High Court could not issue a writ of "certiorari" to prevent the execution of an illegal order of assessment. Their Lordships made it clear that their decision was limited to holding that the High Court had no power to issue a writ of "certiorari" under the circumstances of this case. Their Lordships therefore did not find it necessary to go into the merits of the case.

"GROSSLY IRREGULAR".

But their Lordships thought it desirable to say something about the second ground urged on behalf of the petitioner. Their Lordships stated that the procedure adopted in the assessment proceedings by Mr. A. J. Shah, the Income-Tax Officer, was "grossly irregular" inasmuch as he allowed his superior officer Mr. Thompson, the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner, not only to be present as a spectator but directly to participate in the inquiry by putting questions to the assessee. When objection was taken to this, Mr. Thompson threatened to have the questions put through Mr. Shah as his mouthpiece. Their Lordships felt that this was not the way any judicial proceedings were to conducted and stated that under Section 37 of the Income-Tax Act it was the duty of Mr. Shah himself to whom the case was transferred to conduct the inquiry.

Their Lordships had no doubt that if the application had been made at an earlier stage of the assessment proceedings, their Lordships could have interferred by the issue of a writ of prohibition (or "mandamus"). But having no jurisdiction to issue a writ of "certiorari" in a matter of this kind determining the validity of an assessment of Income-Tax, their Lordships discharged the rule and dismissed the petition with costs.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga and Mr. R. J. Kolah instructed by Messrs. Wadia Gandhi and Co. appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad and Mr. G. N. Joshi instructed by the Solicitor to the Central Government, at Bombay, appeared for the respondents.

Two Arrests For Alleged Assault

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two Mill labourers, Shankar Hariba and Yeshwant Raghu were arrested by the Byculla Police yesterday, for alleged assault on some workers of Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill.

"DON'T USE STUDENTS AS YOUR TOOLS"

Mr. P. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the Fort Students' Union, writes:—

"As a humble worker of the A. I. S. F. it is my sacred duty to draw the attention of the public in general and of the students masses towards certain facts. If I remain silent also there is fear of misunderstanding about our organisation's policy.

Opportunists always take advantage of the certain crisis and of the prevailing confusion in the country. It is the best time for their personal grievances. As they cannot do certain things, they use others as their victims!

I warn all the individuals, interested groups and certain political parties of Bombay not to use the students as their "tools" for their own interest or for their own personal benefit. I warn them not to make students as the innocent victims of their designs. As they have not the courage to come forward or have no guts to do it openly they use students as their "tools". The Students' Unions cannot tolerate these things and will not, because they are generally discredited for it. It is not good on their part to use innocent school boys for their interest and drag them into confused politics.

The City Students' Unions, which represent the students masses and claim the confidence of the students, are always ready to help and welcome any sensible move which serves the cause of the country. If once again warn them, and if, despite of our warnings, they will do the same in future, we will expose them before the masses. And we are not going to fear their threats. They cannot shut our mouths by any threats.

RAJA OF KOTRA FOR BOMBAY

LUCKNOW, Sept. 14.

The Raja of Kotra who returned from Delhi after the leaders' discussions is leaving for Bombay to-morrow to establish contact with the leaders there and to acquaint Mr. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha of the gist of the negotiations at Delhi.—A.P.

TWO STUDENTS ARRESTED

Attempted To Hoist National Flag At Elphinstone College

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Normal conditions prevailed in the city, to-day.

Although a considerable number of students abstained from attending classes of various educational institutions in the city, there was comparatively a marked improvement in attendance.

As a result of an attempt to hoist the tri-colour in the premises of the Elphinstone College and subsequent arrest of two students, lectures were suspended.

In Kalachowki, just at the time when the textile mills were due to open, a batch of youths marched with Congress flags. The batch was held up by the Police and three youths were arrested by the police.

B. C. Saighal Arrested

B. C. Saighal, ex-Meerut Conspiracy Case Prisoner, was arrested on Wednesday under the Defence of India Rules by the Bombay Police.

JURY'S VERDICT IN CITY FIRING

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An echo of the Police firing that took place at Sikka Nagar on the 9th of August, when disturbances broke out in the city on the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and Congress leaders was heard in the Court of the City Coroner to-day, when Mr. L. A. Paddon-Row, Deputy Commissioner of Police gave evidence, with regard to the circumstances which led to the occurrence.

The occasion was the inquest on the body of Harilal Harakchand Shah (25) a Cashier in Devkaran Nanji Banking Company Limited who died from a bullet wound on the head.

Mr. Shah was picked up lying on the road at Dubash Lane by a passing motorist on the afternoon of that day.

Mr. Lindsay Arthur Paddon-Row, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions, (2) deposed that he had not seen the dead body. He was in the neighbourhood of Prarthana Samaj in the afternoon from 1 to about 4 p.m. He was not in one place but was moving about.

He was going round because there were disturbances all round the area. Buses were stopped and stoned. The police were being stoned and he saw one bus actually burning. Three other buses were damaged besides the burning one.

He shouted out to the crowds to disperse. They went down the side alleys and proceeded to pelt stones. He was himself hit once by a stone. Two constables were also hit.

All the time that he was going round he was aware of the danger that the police would be seriously injured. Stones and soda-water bottles were being thrown at them.

He ordered lathi charges many times. They had no effect. He thought it necessary to open fire and he himself opened fire thrice. The people ran away. On one occasion he injured one man and on another a student. In all he fired four rounds altogether.

Sub-Inspector Preston who was there also opened fire. When he opened fire the first time witness was being stoned from behind. When the Sub-Inspector opened fire the second time they were both being stoned from both sides of the road and also from the houses.

Witness was prepared to swear that they had to open fire as the mobs were violent.

The B.E.S.T. bus was burning before firing was resorted to.

Questioned by Counsel for the deceased's relatives, witness said that the bus was burning at about 2 or 2-30 in the afternoon. Witness said "I opened fire whenever I could hit the stone-throwers without injuring any innocent people.

I saw one man stagger in a gully towards Maharbhowri.

By a majority of four to three the jury recorded a verdict that the police were justified in opening fire when they were trying to disperse rioters.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

The Governor of Bombay received Mr. Dhunjibhai Hormasji Mehta and invested him with the insignia of Associate Knight of Grace of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem at Government House on Wednesday.

CITIZENS' RELIEF COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

With a view to giving pecuniary and medical relief to persons adversely affected in the recent disturbances in the City and to their dependants, an influential committee of the citizens of Bombay to be known as the City Relief Committee has been formed.

The committee, which will undertake the work from the humanitarian point of view, proposes to extend the relief measures to all deserving persons, without distinction of caste or creed, in Bombay City and suburbs.

The committee consists of ten members and has as its chairman Mr. Motilal C. Setalvad, till recently Advocate-General of Bombay. The members include Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Dr. P. C. Bharucha, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Dr. K. A. Hamied, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Mr. Chhottabhai S. Patel, Mr. Chimanlal C. Shah and Mr. Venkatlal G. Pittie. Mr. Shrigopal Nivatia is the treasurer of the Committee. Contributions to the fund of the Committee have been invited, and may be sent to the secretaries of the Committee at Examiner Press Building, 35, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.—United Press.

HOUSE COLLAPSE ENQUIRY

BOMBAY, Wednesday

When the inquiry into the house collapse at the Backbay Reclamation was resumed before Mr. B. J. Wadia to-day, Mr. Aga, R.C.C. specialist was further examined by Mr. Blair, representing the Bombay Municipality, on technical details connected with the sketches.

Earlier, in reply to a question from Mr. Darashaw Vakil, representing Mr. R. M. Engineer, the Contractor, the witness said that if he had been paid extra for detailed drawings, he would have supplied them too. The remuneration of 1 1/2 per cent did not include detailed drawings. If he was expected to prepare such detailed drawings, the remuneration would come to two per cent.

CITY'S SUGAR AND RICE PROBLEMS

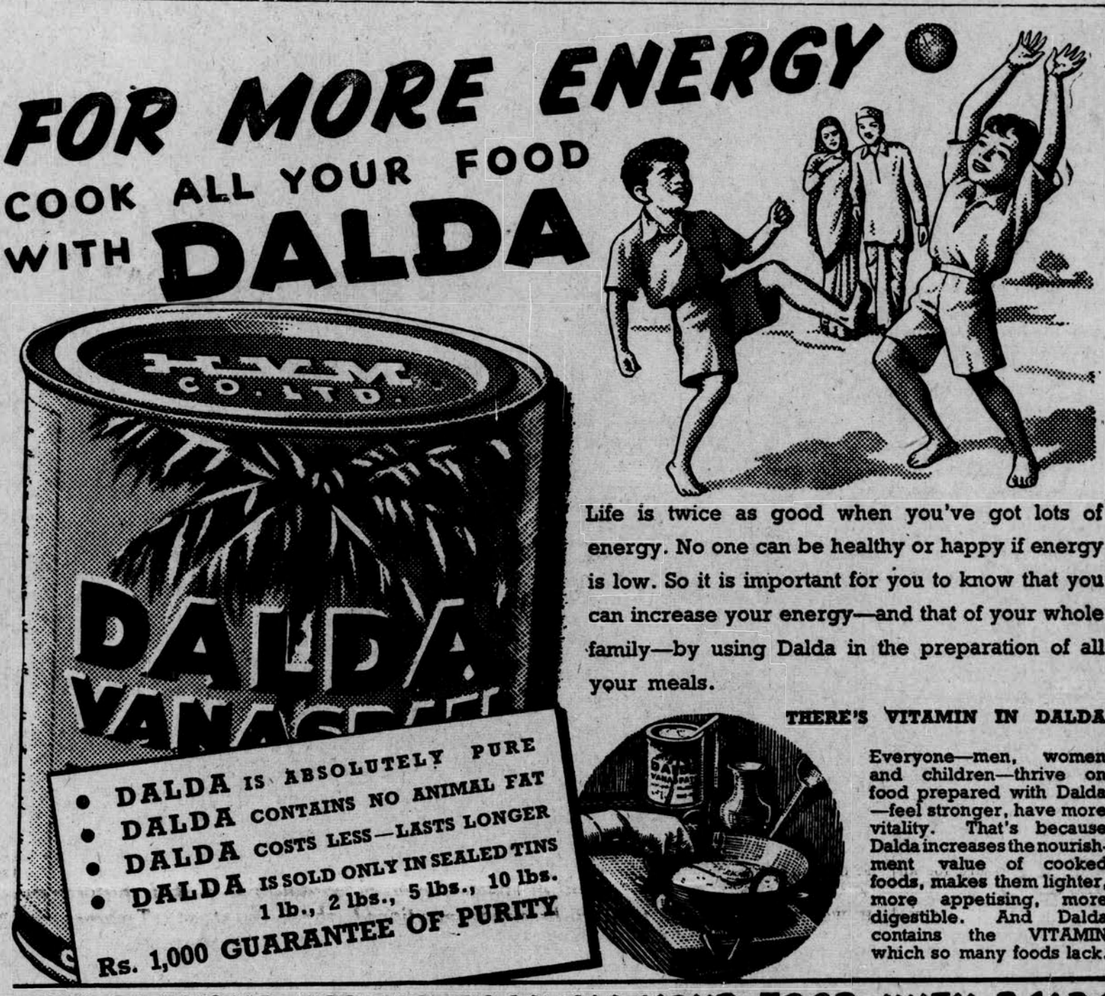
Indian Merchants Chamber's Suggestion To Govt.

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

A suggestion that the Administrative Board for control of sugar should have in it a large proportion of representative men of the business community, has been made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, in the course of a representation to the Government of Bombay on the problem of sugar scarcity in the City.

The Chamber has drawn the attention of the Government to the difficulties created to the lower middle class and the poor people by the scarcity of sugar, and suggested that the supply of transport could be increased if no wagon, which is not a full complement wagon, is allowed to be carried. The Chamber has further suggested that attention should be paid more to the motor transport and since petrol is scarce, motor transport can be utilised with the help of coal-gas plants.

The Chamber has also drawn the attention of the Government to the great difficulties which are being experienced in getting rice, and requested the Government for immediate solution of this pressing problem in the interest of the public at large.—United Press.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The Bombay Chronicle

SAPRU-JAYAKAR STATEMENT

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. M. R. Jayakar have issued a lengthy statement condemning, in emphatic but studiously mild terms, Government's policy and, in particular, the speeches of Messrs. Churchill and Amery regarding the present situation in India. They do not discuss, as Government most insistently do, how far, if at all, Congress is responsible for the present outbursts of violence. They wisely emphasise the points how these could have been prevented and how best they can yet be ended. In common with all other Indian politicians they contend that the present troubles would never have arisen if a National Government had been installed in time or if at least negotiations for one were sincerely tried. "Why", they ask, "was Mr. Gandhi's offer to meet the Viceroy before starting his agitation treated with scorn?" "A conference with him", they think, "along with representatives of other political bodies was an expedient worthy of the attention of the Viceroy, on whose Government, we are now told, lies the sole responsibility of the present catastrophe." The fact is that Government were not then prepared to part with power at all and are now up against the consequences of their obduracy.

Viceroy's Refusal

As regards the question how the situation may yet be retrieved, Sir Tej Bahadur and Dr. Jayakar state emphatically that a true National Government is the only effective remedy, mere repression being only a "bankruptcy of policy." "The whole of India", they say, "cannot be treated as a body of rebels, actual or incipient" and "the essential problem of statesmanship is not to deal only with loyalists, true or fancied, but to win over those who are rebels." They point out how "on a similar occasion in the past a noble Viceroy, when a British official made uncomplimentary comments about the late Mr. C. R. Das (who was then behind the bars) observed, "Remember His Majesty's prisoners to-day may be His Majesty's Ministers to-morrow and His Majesty's Ministers to-day may be His Majesty's prisoners to-morrow." But the present Viceroy would not allow a Provincial Minister to interview Gandhiji with a view to peace negotiations. The position is so utterly abnormal that we feel that either the Viceroy is himself carrying on negotiations with Gandhiji or a political paralysis has seized the former. But in any case, in a few weeks rather than months a settlement with the Congress and other bodies will be found by all to be inevitable.

Constructive Suggestions

Naturally the most important part of the Sapru-Jayakar statement is its constructive suggestions, which are seven in number. Curiously enough, these do not explain the powers of a National Government. But, in an earlier part of that the statement, after pointing out that the Non-Party Conference had suggested that the Provisional National Government should be responsible to the Crown, they add: "We wonder if it is sufficiently realised that, apart from the Congress, all other parties in India are now insisting that India's position as a free country should be declared during the war and that she should have a National Government with liberty to organise the country's defence against Japan, with due reservations in regard to Defence in the interests of the country." It is evident then that only on this basis is a settlement possible. As regards the details suggested in the statement, the most important is with regard to minority rights in the permanent constitution and is as follows': "It should be declared by those who negotiate that in any attempt which they will make for the purposes of a settlement and the establishment of a National Government, they will do nothing to prejudice or prejudge the demands of any minority community on which it sets a value, at the time of the framing of the permanent constitution." The Congress will certainly not object to this. It has already offered to accept any settlement acceptable to the important minorities and arbitration, with regard to points in dispute. It has also made a special generous offer to the Muslims substantially conceding the principle of self-determination. For the rest everything now depends, as it did before, on the willingness of Britain to declare India free immediately and install a National Government with Cabinet powers with agreed reservations about defence. Secondly, negotiations cannot be complete unless Congress leaders are released.

Battle For Stalingrad

Cabling on Tuesday from Moscow, Reuter's special correspondent said: "The battle for Stalingrad is in a critical stage and has now reached a paroxysm of fury". Since then the peril has, not unexpectedly, increased. The German pressure has not only been maintained but also been further developed to the south of the city where new reserves have been thrown in. The fierce and gigantic battle which is in progress has assumed proportions never seen in history. Through it the Russians are adding an even more glorious chapter to the many which they have already written in blood. Although the enemy is paying a cost that he most probably never even imagined, the eventual outcome does not appear to be much in doubt.

Meanwhile a new threat has arisen in the south. The Germans have been able to land their panzers in force on the south bank of the Terek and have succeeded in pushing the Russians to new positions, fifty miles from the Grozny oilfields. Here the Red Army is doing everything to halt the Germans. But the fact that they have managed at last to establish and consolidate bridgeheads on the south bank of the Terek intensifies the danger to Grozny. The next two or three weeks are going to be extremely critical, indeed, in this war. The crisis will not result in a mortal disaster. The fight will go on. But there is still a possibility that the big blow may be neutralised by a counter-blow by General Zhuker. The Russians have increased their pressure around Rzev and in the Leningrad area. And they have on a number of occasions proved themselves capable of offensive surprises. The possibility, however, is still no more than a possibility.

Dieppe Casualties

The Department of National Defence at Ottawa has announced that Canadian casualties in the Dieppe raid totalled 3,350 dead, wounded and missing. The statement offers a number of interesting conclusions. Since five-sixths of the commando force was composed of Canadians the total Allied casualties, military, naval and air cannot be more than 5,000 killed, wounded and missing. On the other hand, according to a Free French report published a few days after the raid, the Nazis suffered at least 4,000 casualties. Making allowance for some possible exaggeration in the latter figure the proportion of losses yet remains definitely favourable to the Allies who had to storm a heavily defended area sixty miles across the sea. In the air, Allied achievement, as Mr. Churchill himself emphasised, was even more remarkable. Altogether the Dieppe "reconnaissance in force" was a striking success. It is, therefore, regrettable that those who have officially professed their determination to launch the real offensive within the next few months, should have allowed so many weeks to pass without repeating the Dieppe performance.

Frankly Speaking

The Third Phase

The inevitable second attempt by the Japanese to recapture the American held area of the Solomons has begun. In fact, the latest Washington 'communique' reveals that it was launched as late as Saturday last. So far the Japanese do not appear to have achieved any decisive success. For instance, their attack on the Guadalcanal airfield on Saturday and Sunday is reported to have been repulsed. But their initial success in landing troops under cover of naval and air bombardment is important. It shows that the counter-offensive has been launched with determination and in great force. The Americans claim that the Japanese attack was fully expected. If that is so, Admiral Ghormley's forces ought to defeat this attempt, too. So far, however, the situation at least is confused.

"The Shame Of Mr. Churchill"

Dr. G. S. Arundale, a most strenuous war effort propagandist, often urged Mr. Churchill to come to India "to give dynamism to Indian leaders so that they might bring to bear upon the Indian situation somewhat of that power which Mr. Churchill brings to bear upon the war." He is now sadly disillusioned. In an article in the "New India Survey" under the caption "The Shame of Mr. Churchill" he writes: "After reading the Prime Minister's statement on India I feel ashamed and humiliated at having thought for a single moment that he could look upon the Indian problem with statesmanship and the sympathetic understanding that befits one who controls the destinies of an immense Commonwealth. His speech in the House of Commons was not only in the worst possible taste, but highly dangerous both to the internal situation in India and to that comradeship between India and Britain which is so essential to the successful prosecution of the war."

"The Crowning Shame"

Dr. Arundale is disgusted with Mr. Churchill's reference to the white soldiers in India. He says: "The crowning shame to India, and to Britain no less, administered by the British Prime Minister, lies in his statement at the end of his speech to the effect that "the number of *white* soldiers (italics mine) now in that country (India), although very small, compared with its size and population, are larger than at any time in the British connection. I *therefore* (italics again mine) feel entitled to report to the House that the situation in India at this moment gives no occasion for undue despondency or alarm." Dr. Arundale calls these "damning" sentences. Finally he asks Mr. Churchill "to give place at once to Mr. Lloyd George" as he "is in no way fit to have any power whatever over India." We do not think the change will come about or do India much good. But in any case Britain's domination over India cannot last long.

W. I. F. A.'s Ban

We understand that the Western India Football Association, Limited, has temporarily suspended admission of new members to that body. The reason for it is said to be that the supply of alcoholic drinks is very limited at present, so much so that it is difficult to cope with the demands of the existing members. On the face of it this is an absurd ground for stopping fresh admissions. It must be remembered that the Association exists primarily for the promotion of football. And those who are interested in this object have every right to join the Association. To shut them out by an administrative fiat of the kind mentioned above is to violate the elementary principles of a sporting organisation. By their arbitrary action the Committee have not only kept away those who are addicted to alcoholic drinks but also those who are absolute teetotallers. This is against the best interests of the Association itself. We would, therefore, strongly urge upon the Committee to rescind the abovementioned resolution immediately and allow all those who are keen on helping football in Western India to join the Association now and whenever they desire.

Fellowship School

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am surprised to find the following report in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 16th September:—

"Tuesday was observed as Mahadeo Desai Day by the students of the Fellowship School.

In the evening some girls of the school formed a chorus in the Gowalia Tank Maidan and offered prayer in the beloved memory of the late Mahadeo Desai. As there was a rumour that a procession was going to start from the school premises strong police vigilance was kept in the Maidan. However the prayer passed off peacefully and nothing untoward happened."

Let me state plainly that the Fellowship School did not observe Mahadeo Desai Day on Tuesday. The Fellowship School has no connection whatsoever with the group of girls who offered prayers in the evening in the Gowalia Tank Maidan. The authorities of the school have no knowledge of the rumour that a procession was going to start from the school premises.—Yours, etc.

P. O. UPADHYAYA.

Press Cannot Abdicate Its Functions

Editors Demand Removal Of Restrictions

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, has issued the following statement:—

"I have seen complaints about the non-publication of the details of the arrangements discussed in Delhi in the last week of August, between the Standing Committee of the A. I. N. E. C. and the Government of India, on the question of the new Censorship regulations contained the Government of India Notification, dated 8th August.

There has been some delay in the implementing of the Delhi arrangement by the Provincial Governments.

I have now received a telegram from Sir Richard Tottenham that the Government of India have reminded the Provincial Governments and are arranging for a Press Note to be issued regarding the arrangements reached in Delhi. The text of the correspondence which I am releasing with this statement gives the whole picture of the Delhi discussions.

VIOLATION OF DELHI AGREEMENT

An emergency session of the Standing Committee of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference was summoned to meet in New Delhi on August 24, 1942, to consider the attitude of the Press in regard to the restrictions imposed on the Press by the Government of India on August 3. The following is the Text of the Note which was sent to the Home Department of the Government of India on the 25th August:—

1. The Standing Committee take strong exception to the series of restrictions imposed on the Press by the Central, Provincial and Local authorities, during the last two weeks. Government's failure to utilise the machinery of previous consultation before bringing the new restrictions into operation is, in the opinion of the Committee, a clear violation of the Delhi Agreement.

RESTRICTIONS GALORE

2. The number and nature of restrictions seem to vary from province to province, and there is in consequence lack of uniformity as regards procedure. It is not possible within the limits of this note to give a complete list of such restrictions. To mention only a few of these, the Standing Committee regard the registration of correspondents as designed to bring them completely under the control of local officials and close to editors all avenues of receiving impartial reports of events direct from their correspondents. Compulsory Press advising, the restrictions placed on the number of messages relating to the disturbances, on headlines and on the space to be devoted to news of these disturbances, can have, in the view of the Standing Committee, but one meaning, namely, that Government seek, in the most comprehensive manner possible, to control at every stage not only the publication, but even the character of factual news.

GUARDIAN OF PUBLIC INTERESTS

3. The Press can, at no time abdicate its function of being the guardian of the public interests and of the rights of the citizen. At the present juncture, when the legislatures are under suspension in a majority of the provinces, an extra responsibility is thrown on the press.

4. The Standing Committee request Government, if they are serious in their desire to maintain the Delhi Agreement, to withdraw all these restrictions. To the terms of that agreement and to the procedure and machinery evolved in the course of the last two years, the Committee reaffirm their adherence. But in the restrictions recently brought into force, the Committees see not only its virtual scrapping, but a dangerous tendency on the part of Government to deny publicity to statements and reports supporting the Indian demand for freedom and legitimate political activities. There are several instances of press advising and of censorship which, under no circumstance, can be deemed just and fair. The new restrictions seem designed not so much to prevent information reaching the enemy as to prevent the public in India, Britain and the Allied countries from receiving a correct and objective account of the internal situation in this country.

"PROOF OF OPPRESSIVE REGIME"

5. The Standing Committee view with dismay the suspension of publication of a large number of newspapers owing to the stringency of the new restrictions and the manner of their operation. The fact that newspapers find it impossible to perform their duties to the public increases unrest throughout the country, multiplies the force of rumour many times, and is a direct aid to enemy propaganda which can point to the disappearance of newspapers as proof of an oppressive regime.

6. The Standing Committee are of the opinion that the measures recently adopted by the Executive are such as to cause widespread bitterness and resentment, and, therefore, bound to prove detrimental both to the efficient prosecution of the war and to the principles of democratic freedom for which the Allied Nations stand. It would, in the opinion of the Committee, conduce to a removal of that bitterness and resentment if these restrictive orders were withdrawn and the prosecutions and penal action taken against newspapers cancelled. Thereafter, the situation should be reviewed in consultation with the committee to see whether any modifications are necessary in existing practice and procedure.

TALKS WITH MAXWELL

After considering the note, the Government invited a deputation from the Standing Committee to meet the Hon'ble the Home Member and discuss the points arising out of the note. The deputation, which consisted of the President, Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Tushar Kanti Ghosh, K. Punniah, B. Shiva Rao, J. K. Cowley, Amritlal D. Sheth, H. R. Moharay, A. D. Mani, A. S. Iyengar, S. Natarajan, K. Srinivasan (Bombay) and J. N. Sahni (the Convener), had a two hours discussion with the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Maxwell with whom were Sir Richard Tottenham Additional Home Secretary, Sir Frederick Puckle Secretary to the Department of Information and Broadcasting, and Mr. B. J. Kirchner the Chief Press Adviser.

POINTS OF DISCUSSION

Discussions proceeded on the following points previously noted down by a sub-committee of the Standing Committee for the guidance of the deputation:—

1. The Press note, dated August 10, says "inter alia" that (the editor) "who opposes the measures taken by Government to avert or suppress that movement, will be guilty of an offence against the law". We feel this is a position which we cannot accept as correct.

2. Regarding factual news there should be no control at the source. Therefore, the system of registration of correspondents should go.

3. No penal action should be taken without previous consultation with the Advisory Committee concerned. In emergency cases, however, preventive action as per the Delhi Agreement and subsequent additions thereto may be taken.

4. No suppression of a newspaper without previous warning as per existing understanding.

5. There should be uniformity of procedure.

All restrictions shall be promulgated only after consultation with the Press Advisory Committees.

6. All orders promulgated so far without consultation with the Press Advisory Committees should be withdrawn, including the Delhi Chief Commissioner's Order dated 17th August. Any new proposal Government may wish to take should be placed before the local Press Advisory Committee.

7. Where in particular province the Provincial Committee is not functioning, Standing Committee should be given a statement as to the reasons why any particular restriction has been imposed.

8. The Government of India should make it clear to local Governments that their orders are distinct from the instructions of the Chief Press Adviser.

9. Compulsory Press advising and multiple censorship must go. Portions deleted by the S.P.A. or the C.P.A. without consultation with Press Advisory Committees should be circulated to members of those committees without delay.

10. One-sided nature of Press advising and censorship has the effect of suppressing political statements.

11. Withdrawals of prosecutions and penal actions taken against newspapers since the recent restrictive orders were brought into force.

12. In cases of non-observance of the Delhi Agreement what is the machiner for providing relief?

TOTTENHAM CONFIRMS DISCUSSIONS

On the next day, 28th August, Sir Richard Tottenham sent the following letter confirming the discussions that had taken place between Sir Reginald Maxwell and the delegation on the previous day:—

"Dear Mr. Srinivasan,

At the meeting yesterday between the Home Member and yourself and other members of the A. I. N. E. C., the reasons which made it necessary for Government to exercise control over the publication of factual news relating to the present disturbances were fully explained and, I believe, accepted in principle by those present. So long as that control can be effectively secured, it was further explained that the Government of India are not wedded to any particular method of securing it and are fully prepared to revise their orders in such a way as to render them as little irksome as possible to the Press.

EDITORS' DEMAND

A point which the Editors chiefly criticised was that provision of the Government of India's order which affects their relations with their own correspondents, and they emphasized that it was for them to decide what use to make of any material supplied to them, either by those correspondents or from other sources. If, however, that decision could not be left entirely to the Editors themselves, they felt that it would be better for Government to achieve their object by arranging for all the material to be submitted for scrutiny by a specified authority before publication, especially if means could be devised whereby responsible representatives of the Press could themselves be associated with that scrutiny.

2. Government of India would, for their part, welcome an arrangement of this kind, provided that there were reasonable prospects of its being worked successfully. They would be prepared to cancel their own general order as soon as other orders on the lines suggested had been issued to take their place and, in that case, they would hope that the need for certain orders passed by Provincial Governments might also cease to exist. At the same time, it is on Provincial Governments that the responsibility lies for dealing with the disturbances, and it is therefore for them to decide to what extent the scheme can be adopted in the light of local conditions and circumstances.

The Government of India have addressed Provincial Governments accordingly and have asked them if they are prepared to accept the new arrangements, to put them into force with as little delay as possible.

EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

3. So far as the expression of views is concerned (and in that term the Government of India have always included not only editorial comment, but also the manner in which news is displayed) it was recognised that no statutory restrictions had been imposed by the Government of India. On the other hand, it was represented that, however reasonable it might be to let Editors know the general limits beyond which it would not be in their interests to go, there was no sufficient reason to depart from the practice hitherto established by which action against any offending newspaper is not normally taken without previous consultation with the Press Advisory Committee. Subject to the reservation that the normal practice must necessarily bear a somewhat different meaning in the present exceptional circumstances, it was explained that the Government of India had no desire to depart from the spirit of the Delhi Agreement, so long as there was even a section of the responsible Press which was prepared to observe its side of the agreement, and they would welcome continued consultation with Advisory Committees wherever such a course is possible and likely to lead to useful results. This point has also been put to Provincial Governments in the communication referred to above.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) R. TOTTENHAM.

K. SRINIVASAN, Esq., President, A.I.N.E.C.

LETTER TO TOTTENHAM

Sir Richard Tottenham's letter dated the 28th August was considered at a meeting of the Standing Committee on the 28th and 29th. While noting the replies to certain points, it was felt that further clarification was needed in respect of many other points, and accordingly the following letter was sent by the President on behalf of the Standing Committee on the 29th August to Sir Richard Tottenham:—

Camp, New Delhi, Aug. 29, 1942.

Dear Sir Richard,

Your letter of yesterday's date, expressing the views of Government on some of the points raised by the deputation, which met the Home Member on 27th August were placed before a full meeting of the Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C.

I summarise below the views of the Committee as reflected in discussion:—

(1) In para 1 of your letter, there is a reference to "all the material to be submitted for scrutiny by a specified authority". The deputation attached special importance to the definition of classes or categories of factual news concerning the disturbances being drawn up by the Special Press Adviser and the Provincial Press Advisory Committee. The Committee has assumed, that the above reference is governed by this understanding. You will recollect that at one stage the Home Member agreed to the Chief Press Adviser, and the Central Press Advisory Committee meeting at an early date to draw up such a list of categories of news. The Committee's view is that this list should be sent to all Provincial Centres as a standard All-India list. In each Province, the Special Press Adviser and the Provincial Press Advisory Committee will work on it as a basis, adding further categories if necessary (after taking into account the situation in the Province) or relaxing the working of the rule if the situation has shown improvement. Conditions are almost certain to vary from time to time, and may not be the same in different parts of the same Province. While the Provincial list will be applicable throughout the Province, the same elasticity should be observed in practice, having regard to local conditions.

The Committee expects that in the Mofussil District Magistrates will scrupulously adhere to the principle of previous consultation with local editors in all matters in the spirit of the Delhi Agreement.

PROCESS OF SCRUTINY

(2) In the last sentence of Para 1 of your letter, the suggestion made is, that "responsible representatives of the Press could themselves be associated with that scrutiny." The Committee trusts that association means consultation in the fullest sense of the term.

(3) In actual working, so as to minimise the amount of material coming under the categories of news "(to be drawn up in the manner referred to above), which must be Press-advised, the Committee suggests, that Government should adhere to the principle enunciated by themselves on a previous occasion; namely, to leave as large a margin as possible to the discretion of editors in regard to consultation with the Provincial Press Advisory Committees and the Special Press Advisers.

(4) The Committee regards Para 2 of your letter as unsatisfactory. It is the Government of India which, in the first instance, drew up the recent restrictive orders and placed the consequential powers in the hands of Provincial Governments. They can, therefore, withdraw those powers, and give the necessary instructions to Provincial Governments to put into operation the new arrangements without delay. The suggestion that Provincial Governments may decide for themselves the extent to which the scheme can be adopted to suit local conditions may be interpreted, the Committee fears, in a manner not contemplated either by the Government of India or the Committee.

EXCUSE FOR EVADING

(5) Para 3 of your letter concludes with the observation that Provincial Governments should continue to observe the spirit of the Delhi Agreement in consulting Provincial Press Advisory Committees "wherever such a course is possible and likely to lead to useful results." Emphasis is also laid on the normal practice necessarily bearing a somewhat different meaning in the present exceptional circumstances."

The most serious weakness of the system based on the Delhi Agreement has been the obvious unwillingness of more than one Provincial Government to give it a fair trial.

The Committee feels very strongly that these observations in your letter may provide such Provincial Governments with a convenient excuse for failure to accept the new arrangements except when they serve their own purposes.

DEPUTATION'S POINTS.

(6) The Committee desires me to invite your attention to some of the twelve points placed by the deputation before the Home Member to which there is no reference in your letter. You might recollect, that agreement was reached in respect of these.

(A) The withdrawal of all orders promulgated so far without consultation with the Press Advisory Committees, including that of the Chief Commissioner Delhi, dated 17th August; also, acceptance of the principle of such previous consultation in respect of any new proposal;

(B) A report to the Standing Committee whenever any new restriction is imposed by a Provincial Government in a Province where the Press Advisory Committee is not functioning;

(C) A communication to Provincial Governments, that orders of the Government of India are distinct from instructions of the Chief Press Adviser;

(D) Withdrawal of prosecutions and penal action taken against editors and newspapers since the recent orders were brought into force.

TWO IMPORTANT POINTS

(7) Finally, the Committee wishes me to emphasise in particular, two points from the note forwarded to you on 25th August;

(A) The observance of the new arrangements even in regard to the present disturbances, should not be of such a character as to prevent the public in India, Britain and the Allied countries from receiving a correct and objective account of the internal situation in this country;

(B) Press advising and censorship should not in practice imply, denial of publicity to statements and reports supporting the Indian demand for freedom and legitimate political activities.

The Committee attaches the greatest importance to these two points, and reiterates the suggestion that there should be frequent and periodical reviews by the Chief Press Advisor and the Special Press Advisers with their respective Advisory Committees to ensure their proper observance.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) K. SRINIVASAN.

Sir Richard Tottenham, O.B.E., M.C., I.C.S., Addl. Secy. to Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

Tottenham's Assurance

On September 2, Sir Richard Tottenham replied to the President's letter dated the 29th August in the following terms:—

Dear Mr. Srinivasan,

Will you please refer to your reply dated August 29th, as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference to my letter of August 28th.

PANEL OF EDITORS

So far as paragraphs (1) to (3) of that reply are concerned.

I can assure you that our intention is to endeavour to get Provincial Governments to agree, wherever the new order comes into force to associate with the specified Scrutinising Authority, a member of a panel of editors, who will be consulted regarding the admissibility or otherwise of newsmatter coming within the scope of the order.

Such consultation must necessarily be as brief and businesslike as possible, in view of the volume of work to be handled in a limited time. There is no question of excluding certain categories of news from scrutiny, but the general class of news affected will be broadly defined in the order itself. If any latitude is to be given, it will have to be in the manner in which that news is dealt with by the specified authority and the editor who sits with him. Our intention is to draw up a fairly comprehensive directive to the Scrutinising Authorities under our direct control in Delhi, or other Chief Commissioners' Provinces; to discuss that directive with the Central Press Advisory Committee; and finally to send copies of it to all Provincial Governments in the hope, that they will accept the general principles stated therein. It will then remain, perhaps for Provincial Governments to consult their Provincial Press Advisory Committees, regarding any adjustments that may be necessary to suit local conditions.

ADVICE TO PROVINCES

2. As regards paragraph (4) of your reply, the Hon. the Home Member made the position quite clear, I think, at the meeting. If and when the new orders are issued, a certain number of the existing orders will automatically become superfluous and will, therefore presumably be cancelled (just as we have already cancelled our general order, so far as it applied to Delhi on the issue of a new order by the Chief Commissioner. There will remain perhaps a certain number of other restrictive orders passed by Provincial Governments for example those relating to headlines which do not fall within the definition of "factual news".

(Continued on page 5)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

It is understood that the Viceroy has refused the Hindu Mahasabha Committee's recent application that they be allowed to discuss the political situation with Mahatma Gandhi, and other Congress leaders in detention.—A.P.

* * *

Emerging from the Pacific War Council, which discussed India, Lord Halifax said that the discussions on the Indian situation produced nothing new.

And quite rightly, too. Nothing less could have been expected with the noble Lord conspicuously there.

* * *

Anticipating references to allegations of excessive use of force by the executive, Sir Reginald Maxwell asked M.L.A.'s "to be sure that such stories are well authenticated."

We hope Honourable Members will have realised that they have been duly warned.

* * *

Sir Reginald also anticipated that attempts would be made to question the authenticity of instructions alleged to have been issued by the Andhra P.C.C.

Sir Reginald's assurance is quite enough to convince us.

We have a healthy respect for our Home Member and we would any day prefer this kind of conviction.

* * *

Mr. N. M Joshi, we learn, characterised the Home Member's speech as the result of "colossal ignorance."

On the principle that the virtues of the mighty must be proportionately mighty?

* * *

Sir Mahomed Yamin Khan criticised Government for selecting "mere nobodies as Executive Councillors."

We fully sympathise with Sir Mahomed Yamin.

* * *

What has Mr. Churchill's Government done for martial races? asks the General Secretary of the Maratha League.

A great deal. Its leader has made fighting and patronising speeches.

* * *

In a Lease-Lend report President Roosevelt describes Russia as "a battlefield" and Britain as "an offensive base".

The one is literal truth and the other literary.

* * *

Sir Walter Monckton, once a sort of Information Chief at Cairo, is of the opinion that Egypt will be held though "he was not taking bets on it."

This addendum seems to be a direct and personal rebuff to the sporting Mr. Wendell Willkie.

* * *

It is believed in London political circles that Mr. Churchill will shortly broadcast to the nation on the war situation.

We are stirred. What important success is he expecting?

* * *

"Is that you dear?" came his voice on the 'phone. "I'm afraid I won't be able to get home to dinner to-night, as I'm detained at the office."

"Yes, you poor dear, I quite understand," came her voice. "How you can get anything done at all with that orchestra playing is more than I can make out."

Students' Appeal To Jinnah

We published a report on Tuesday regarding a move on the part of students of Bombay to present an appeal to Mr. Jinnah. We are now given to understand that there is a considerable section of Bombay students who are opposed to this move.

"Whole Of India Cannot Be Treated As Body Of Rebels"

SAPRU AND JAYAKAR ON "BANKRUPTCY" OF WHITEHALL'S POLICY

(Continued from page 1)

vice had been accepted in time, matters would not have reached the present crisis.

Support To Congress Demand

"We wonder if it is sufficiently realised that apart from the Congress, all other parties in India are now insisting that India's position as a free country should be declared during the war and that she should have a National Government with liberty to organise the country's defence against Japan, with due reservations in regard to Defence in the interests of the country.

DELUSION STILL PERSISTS!

"If political feeling in this behalf has rapidly developed, it is because neither the Government of India nor Whitehall had the statesmanlike prevision to foresee its growth. They were flattering themselves with the delusion—and they are doing so even now—that all this mass of agitation was not genuine, but represented only Mr. Gandhi's selfish attempt to regain his lost prestige. We knew that this was not so. We knew that the craving for freedom was a genuine growth shared by vast masses of the people and even by those who differed from the Congress. This is not the first time in Indian history that the political estimate of the Government of India and their advisers has proved to be wrong. In the provinces, the Governors stand to this day stripped of all non-official advice in the discharge of their duties, grown more onerous since the war began and at the centre, there is practically no touch with non-official Indian public opinion. Even the Indian legislature has not been taken into confidence to the extent necessary under present circumstances.

Treated With Scorn

"WE IN NO WAY MINIMISE THE GRAVITY OF THE PRESENT SITUATION OR CONDONE THE ACTS OF SABOTAGE OR VIOLENCE WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE AT SO MANY PLACES. BUT WAS IT NOT POSSIBLE TO AVOID IT? WHY WAS MR. GANDHI'S OFFER TO MEET THE VICEROY BEFORE STARTING HIS AGITATION TREATED WITH SCORN? A CONFERENCE WITH HIM ALONG WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER IMPORTANT POLITICAL BODIES WAS AN EXPEDIENT WORTHY OF THE ATTENTION OF THE VICEROY, ON WHOSE GOVERNMENT, WE ARE NOW TOLD, LIES THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESENT CATASTROPHE.

BANKRUPTCY OF GOVT. POLICY

"While we deeply deplore and condemn the present violence, we, equally strongly, deplore the bankruptcy of policy on the part of the Government and also the nature of the steps which have been taken at some places in putting down disorder and lawlessness.

"Before the fateful date August 8, we both implored Mr. Gandhi to drop his threat of Civil Disobedience and while we did so, we advised the Viceroy or the Indian members of His Government to call a conference. We were anxious that no efforts should be spared to ease the situation and that the Viceroy should place himself at the head of such an effort. Unfortunately, we failed in both directions. We cannot help feeling that if proper steps had been taken at that critical time to mobilise stable opinion and to assure the people that the Government were alive to their responsibility to satisfy public opinion and were not going to treat either the declaration of 8th August, 1940 or the later declaration of Sir Stafford Cripps as the last word in political statesmanship and wisdom, this situation could have been averted.

WIN OVER THOSE "REBELS"

"We keenly realise that it is the A B C of Government that when acts of violence and disorder take place, steps should be taken to restore order and peace, but we venture to observe that the whole of India cannot be treated as a body of rebels, actual or incipient. The essential problem of statesmanship is not to deal only with loyalists true or fancied, but to win over those who are "rebels," before a large scale resort is had to force.

"British history in Ireland Canada, and other parts is replete with instances in which Government have negotiated with 'rebels' and successfully won them over. One of us can say from personal knowledge that on a similar occasion in the past a noble Viceroy, when a British official made uncomplimentary comments about the late Mr. C. R. Das (who was then behind the bars) observed, "remember His Majesty's prisoners today may be His Majesty's Ministers tomorrow and His Majesty's Ministers today may be His Majesty's prisoners to-morrow."

This being the position, we are compelled to say that Mr. Churchill's and Mr. Amery's speeches will produce the most deleterious effect on the Indian mind.

SOLUTION FOR DEADLOCK

"Having offered our criticism, we shall venture to make a few suggestions as follows:—

"(1). Even now, an attempt should be made to establish without delay a National Government with the help of the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasaba and other political Parties. These bodies should be left free to treat with Congress Leaders behind the bars. If the Congress leaders are unable to negotiate with them in their places of detention, they should be set free to deal with their own countrymen of other parties.

"(2). It should be declared by those who negotiate that in any attempt which they will make for the purposes of a settlement and the establishment of a National Government, they will do nothing to prejudice or prejudge the demands of any minority community on which it sets a value, at the time of the framing of the permanent constitution.

"(3) Congressmen should be persuaded by their own countrymen who negotiate with them to call off civil disobedience, but if they decline to do so, then those belonging to other parties who may be called upon to assume responsibility, should be left free to deal with the movement.

"(4). Those who are called upon to form a National Government should make it unequivocally clear that they will make their best and genuine effort to resist enemy aggression and will not interfere with or obstruct in any manner but will help actual military operations or the execution of military policy during the period of the war and that all such matters will be left entirely in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief guided by the War Cabinet in London.

ABOLISH INDIA OFFICE.

"(5). We further suggest that the India Office should be forthwith abolished. It is the one part of British machinery which is most distrusted in India and never more so than during the last two years.

"(6). Outstanding questions between England and India in regard to other interests should be left for settlement after the war.

"(7) The question of the Defence of India is not an isolated one. In its proper solution, all the United Nations are vitally interested. We, therefore, suggest that having regard to the proportions which the present unrest has assumed in India, the United nations should bestir themselves and make their contribution to a happy appeasement of Indian feeling. We fear that speeches in England and official statements in India are at times too much dominated by a callous spirit of propaganda. This must stop."—A. P.

G. L. Mehta Replies To Churchill

Indian Commerce Stands For Self-Government And Condemns Repression

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

Mr. G. L. Mehta, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, entertained the foreign and Indian journalists at lunch to-day and in a speech made later explained the viewpoint of the Chamber on the present situation in the country. He emphasised that if there were a National Government at the centre India's war efforts would have been more spontaneous and effective.

To a question on Mr. Churchill's observation about the manufacturing and financial interests behind the Congress, Mr. Mehta replied that Indian commercial organisations did not feel apologetic about the fact that they were an integral part of the national movement and that they were fully in accord with the essentials of the Congress demand for freedom and transfer of power. It was evident that those engaged in trade, commerce and industry were by reason of their interest, on the side of authority and order and if commercial interests in India strongly condemned and resented the present policy of the Government, it was only an indication of the widespread feeling of intense dissatisfaction with the existing system. They believed that without the achievement of full self-government, economic advancement of the people was not possible and therefore, urged an immediate and satisfactory settlement between the Government and the accredited representatives of the people.—A. P.

Dr. Shyamaprasad Back In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee, Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha arrived early this morning from Delhi.—A. P.

JOSHI PLEADS FOR JAIL DELIVERY

(Continued from page 1)

defences against the enemy. But instead of placating Indians, they imprisoned the Congress leaders. The Congress and the League had not barred the door for negotiations and if they had failed with the Congress, they would have accepted the hand of friendship of Mussalmans.

It was time to cry a halt to the policy of repression, and he wanted the Government that although the League had not joined the movement, but had condemned it, it would fight and fight hard for the rights of the Mussalmans. It was however a folly to ignore the Congress, and statesmanship demanded opening of negotiations with those who were behind the prison bars. That would create the proper atmosphere for negotiations between the Congress and the League and bring about a settlement of Indian deadlock.

GOVT. RESPONSIBLE FOR DISTURBANCES

Sardar Sant Singh complained that the official spokesman, instead of offering some constructive suggestions, had given the House a narration of "incorrect facts." He said that the Home Member had declared, that the Government had to meet the "enemy from outside and enemy from inside." The path of wisdom lay in appeasing the enemy from inside, he declared. The Government and its Allies; the British non-official Europeans had offered India independence after the war on conditions, which they would see, were not fulfilled.

He asserted that desire for freedom was universal in India and if the Government took a Gallup poll of its own employees, it would find that 90 per cent were in favour of India's freedom. He further claimed that the responsibility for recent disturbances was entirely of the Government. For he said that the Government ought not to have expected, that the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi would have no repercussions in the country.

Sardar Sant Singh said that the war was not won by mere propaganda. Sincere co-operation of the people of the country was also a major factor in winning the war. The Government should, therefore, take all possible steps to win that co-operation of Indians.

Mr. C. P. Lawson said: "We are certain that self-Government will come to this country as soon as the war is over, if this country will take it, and the community which I represent not only actively supports this policy but hopes to play its part in India's future progress.

We ask for no privileged position, and we hope to carry equally with the citizens of the country the burden of the future."

Mr Anthony (Anglo-Indian Leader) said that he knew that the spirit of the people was not pro-Nazi, but neither was it behind the Government's war effort. The figures of recruitment and munitions production might please the Government, but they did not show the real state of feeling in the country.

JAMNADAS GOES ALL OUT

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said, that the causes of the present discontent in the country were deeply rooted in the history of Indo-British relations of last 200 years. From 1892 onwards the British policy was directed to creating excuses: racial, communal and political against granting political power to Indians. He said, that if the other parties had not yet joined the "Quit India" demand of the Congress, it was because the war was on. He severely criticised the Congress for presuming that it alone held the monopoly of patriotism in this country. He also condemned the demand for "Quit India."

He criticised the Congress, The League, and the Hindu Mahasabha for ignoring the workers and peasants and advised the Government that so long as workers and peasants were given shelter and bread, they would remain with them.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

A meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Central Legislative Assembly will be held here on September 19. The Finance Member, Sir Jeremy Raisman will preside.—A. P.

DAVADOSS TO PRESIDE OVER COUNCIL OF STATE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, being precluded by indisposition from discharging his functions as president of the Council of State during and in relation to the session commencing on September 21, the Governor-General has appointed Sir David Davadoss to be the president of the said Council of State during and in relation to the said session. It is announced in Gazette of India extraordinary.—A. P.

Wavell Visits Eastern Frontier

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

It is learned here that Gen. Wavell recently paid a visit to the Empire troops on the eastern frontier.—A. P.

LONDON WHEAT.
London, Sept. 15.

Rozario Santa Fe Sept/Oct. quoted 26
Barleta Russo Sept/Oct. quoted ... 25/1 1/2
South Australian Wheat Sept/Oct quoted 28

PRESS CANNOT ABDICATE ITS FUNCTIONS

(Continued from page 4)

It must be for Provincial Governments themselves to decide whether such orders are still necessary, but we have suggested to them, that they should endeavour to start the new system, if they agree to it, with a clean a sheet as possible.

EXTREME SECTION OF PRESS

3. As regards paragraph (5) of your letter, I can only repeat what I told you personally when I saw you just before leaving Delhi. I have never agreed that the most serious weakness of the Advisory system has been the obvious unwillingness of certain Provincial Governments to give it a fair trial. I believe that all Provincial Governments have endeavoured to give it a fair trial, but that in certain cases, the Provincial Press Advisory Committees have themselves been dominated by individual editors who have been determined to see things only from one point of view. The discussions in your recent meeting at Delhi showed, I think, that there was a certain section of the Press (I am glad to think only a very small section) which is determined to take the extreme point of view in the present situation and with whom, therefore, it was become impossible to do business on a consultative basis. I put it to you, that the relations between Provincial Governments and their Advisory Committees would be immensely facilitated, if any members of their committees who belong to that very small section of the Press could be replaced by others who would be more reasonable. I do not think it is fair to expect Provincial Governments to work a system of "give and take" with persons of the kind to which I have referred.

4. As regards paragraph (5) of your letter, I think it was agreed that the various points in the memorandum which was discussed at the meeting with the Home Member would not require a separate answer in the light of the new agreement reached. I need, I think, refer only to points (B), (C) and (D) in paragraph (5). As regards (B) since the Standing Committee is not in a permanent session. I see little point in reporting to it the restrictions imposed by Provincial Governments in Provinces where Advisory Committees are not functioning, but the point will be considered further. As regards (C) guidance notes from the Chief Press Adviser have always been phrased in such a way as to indicate that they not mandatory. We shall see that this practice is continued. There is, of course, no question of the Government of India issuing orders to Provincial Governments in this matter. As regards (D), the Home Member gave, and could give, no assurance that prosecutions instituted under the recent orders would be withdrawn.

5. In conclusion, as regards paragraph (7) of your letter under reply, I can assure you that the Government of India's policy regarding the control of certain classes of views arising out of the present sitdation does not preclude newspapers from supporting any legitimate political activities. This was made quite clear to the press at the Press Conference held by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar on August 11th. Finally, I can only say that it is as much in the interests of Government as in the interests of the Press or the people that the public in this country, as well as British and Allied countries should receive a correct and objective account of the internal situation in India.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) TOTTENHAM.

Telegram To Totteham

As the President felt, that there was considerable delay in implementing the Delhi Agreement by Provincial Governments, he sent the following telegram to Sir Richard Tottenham on September 9:—

"SIR RICHARD TOTTENHAM,
Additional Secretary,
Home Department, New Delhi.

"Delay in bringing into force new order in regard to scrutiny of news is causing widespread misapprehension. Please consider immediate issue of Press Note, indicating details of consultative scrutiny of news about present disturbances. Delhi Commissioner's order, dated August 29 in the light of experience of Delhi papers, requires drastic modification, and procedure in Delhi should be made to conform to understanding reached between Government and Standing Committee. Would you agree to release for publication relevant papers and correspondence? —SRINIVASAN."

'ARRANGING FOR PRESS NOTE'.

In his reply telegram dated September 13, received by the President on the night of the 15th, Sir Richard Tottenham stated that the Central Government had reminded the Provincial Governments and were arranging for a Press Note to be issued regarding the arrangements reached in Delhi. —A.P.

285 CASUALTIES IN AIR RAIDS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

In the Central Assembly today replying to Mr. Lakshmi Kant Maitra's question Mr. N. V. H. Symons of the Civil Defence Department made a statement regarding Japanese air raids on India. He said that till to date only seven air raids occurred, during April and May in full daylight, but no town was bombed. In addition, two raids occurred at Imphal, capital of Manipur State.

There were raids on Cocanada and Vizagapatam, a military target near Chittagong, one in a rural area in Assam and one by a reconnaissance plane in a tea State in Assam. The sum total of both killed and wounded was 285.—United Press.

CHIANGS BACK FROM TOUR

CHUNGKING, Sept.

After a month of extended tour in the north-west provinces, Generalissimo and Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek have returned to Chungking and are resting for the forthcoming strenuous programme of visits by the British Parliamentary Mission and Mr. Wendell Willkie.

The couple visited Ningsia, before returning Chungking.

Mr. Willkie is possibly arriving early in October and spending probably five days.—Reuter.

U. S. AIRCRAFT-CARRIER SUNK

WASHINGTON, Sept 16.

It is officially announced that the United States aircraft-carrier "Yorktown" has been sunk in battle of the Midway on June 7. Only two United States ships were lost in the Midway battle.—Reuter.

PACIFIC COUNCIL AND INDIA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

Most of the attention at Tuesday's meeting of the Pacific War Council was given to India, members indicated afterwards.

The New Zealand representative, Mr. Nash, said, "As I see it, Britain has made an offer—honest offer—telling Indians, "You form a Government and we will drop our Government when you form yours. It is absurd to say you shall not have a Government in the meanwhile. There is one qualification—we do want to use the area to defend the interests of the United Nations."

Lord Halifax said that the discussions on the Indian situation produced nothing new.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

DECEMBER
New York, Sept. 15.

Previous closing 18.55
To-day's opening 18.56
Difference ..... nil.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Sept. 15.

Following are the New York opening ranges:—
October not received.
December not received.
March not received.

LONDON COMMODITIES
London, Sept. 15.

SEEDS
Castorseeds Bombay September/October (£28 nominal) £28 quoted
Linseed Calcutta September/October (£22 1/4 quoted) £22 1/4 quoted
Linseed La Plata September/October unquoted.
Groundnuts Coromandal September/October East Coast India shipment (£24 1/4 quoted) £24. West Coast Indian shipment (£25 quoted) £24 3/4.

LONDON METALS
Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh) 131 sh.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES
New York, Sept. 15.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening ..... not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Sept. 15.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION
LONDON GOLD
London, Sept. 16.

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0
LONDON SILVER
London, Sept. 16.

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES
London, Sept. 16.

London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-5 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Sept. 15.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet to-day.

3½ PER CENT STERLING LOAN
London, Sept. 15.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £100 7/16

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

5 per cent 1958-68 £101

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Britisn Consols £82 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £107 1/4
2 per cent Conversion Loan £100 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan £116 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106
3 per cent War Loan £101 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds £114 13/16

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 19-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 38-3
Electric Music Industry 17-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson 26-4
Imperial Chemical 33-6
Woolsworth Ordinary 55-4 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £76 1/2
Dundee 29-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary 29-3
Ford Motors 29-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £54
British American Tobacco Ordinary £4 1/16
Carreas 'A' £5 13/16
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 1/2
P and O Defd 32-0
Distillers 80-0
Bredfords Dyes 10-0
British Celanese 11-10 1/2
J and P Coates 37-9
Courtaulds Ordinary 38-0
Fine Cotton Spinners 12-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary 17-4 /2
Inter Nickels dol 40-0
Indian Iron 41-3.

TEA SHARES

Assam 15-5
Donaro Tea 24-4 1/2
Empire of India 18-0

JUTE

Barnagore £5

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Ruber 9-9
Gula Kelampong 6-9
Rubber Plant 14-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 17-6
Burma Corporation 3-4 1/2
Rio Tintos £5 1/8
East Rand Properties £1 3/4
Rand Mines £6 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown £8 1/2
Associated Portland Cement 51-10 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold 72-6
Sub-Nigel £5 13/16
Spring Mines Split Shares £0 25/32
Union Corporation 132-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 36-10 1/2
Anglo-India 51-10 1/2
Burma Oil £1 15/16
Mexican Eagle 11-1 1/2
Shell Transport £2 5/8
Royal Dutch £20

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £47 3/4
London Midland Ordinary £23
London North Eastern Defd £2 13/16
London Southern Defd £18 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent £124 1/2
London Transport 'C' £48

New York Stock Exchange

New York, Sept. 16.

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
General Motors (dol 37 1/8) dol 37 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 3/8) unquoted
United States Steel Common (dol 46 3/8) dol 46
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

RAINFALL IN INDIA

POONA, Sept. 16

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on 12-9-42.

Allahabad 89 77 0.6; BOMBAY 87 78 nil; Calcutta 88 80 0.3; Cawnpore 92 81 nil; Cuttack 84 77 T; Darjeeling 67 57 0.2; Delhi 92 76 nil; Dehra Dun 87 74 0.6; Jacobabad nil; Karachi 87 78 nil; Lahore 97 79 nil; Lucknow 93 78 0.5; Madras 95 78 nil; Nagpur 88 74 0.1; Patna 92 82 nil; Peshawar 89 75 nil; Shillong 77 64 0.1; Simla 69 60 0.1.

Metropolitan To Meet Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

The Metropolitan of Calcutta is returning from Simla this morning.

The "United Press" learns that the Metropolitan lunches with H E. the Viceroy to-day when, it is believed, the present situation will be discussed.

According to political observers the Metropolitan is credited with the intention of urging the Viceroy for early efforts at a settlement of the deadlock. —United Press.

Mudaliar Honoured By King

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The King at Buckingham Palace to-day received in audience Lieutenant-Colonel, His Highness The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar and Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar conferring on the latter the K.C.S.I.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Moderate Trade Support Meets Hedge Selling

Bombay, Sept. 16.

On Tuesday the New York cotton market was steady on trade and scattered buying There was also some hedge selling which reduced early gains.

There was renewed trade buying influenced by the House Bill which would establish a floor below prices of full parity and include labour costs in determining the parity. Later on there was increased hedge selling and liquidation.

At the opening October was quoted 6 points higher at 18.43 and advanced to 18.58 under trade buying and this was the highest level reached during the early part of the afternoon. Thereafter there was increased selling and October declined 17 points from the highest level. The market finally closed at a net rise of 3 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices gained 3 points at 19.81c per lb.

The New Orleans Cotton market was also steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 18.82c. per lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Cotton fluctuated erratically. Attention was divided between the President's price control proposals and the large crop estimate. There was considerable discussion in trade circles about where floors and ceilings would be placed and a possible spread for future operations, also whether benefit payments would be included in calculating ceilings. Southern spot activity quietened Merchants are more cautious against entering into forward commitments owing to the holding movement among the growers and scarcity of middling and better qualities.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Sept 12:—
October highest (11-20 a.m.) 18.30–02
October lowest (12 noon) 18.23–09
Sept. 14:—
October highest (12-15 p.m.) ..... 18.40+17
October lowest ..... nutilated
Sept. 15:—
October highest (1-14 p.m.) ..... 18.58+20
October lowest (3 p.m.) ..... 18.41+03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Trade and scattered buying met with hedge selling. Market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 15.

October ..... 18.41+03
December ..... 18.56+05
January ..... 18.70+05
March ..... 18.80+06
May ..... 18.88+06
July ..... 18.53+05
Middling spot ..... 19.81+03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Sept. 15.

October ..... 18.59+06
December ..... 18.84+06
January ..... 18.90+06
Middling spot ..... 18.82+06

NOON CALL.
New York, Sept. 15.

October 18.47
December 18.70
March 18.85

LONDON SILVER.
London, Sept. 15.

Spot 23 1/2
Forward 23 1/2

LONDON GOLD.
London, Sept. 15.

London Gold fine per oz £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Sept. 15.

T. T. London on:—
New York sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2
Madrid official 40.5
Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47
Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4
Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 16.

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 9/32 Two Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 5/16 Three Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/St 1/6 5/16 Four Months.
B O Rates T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 5/32
LONDON/NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs 326 1/2
LONDON/MONTREAL—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 294 3/4
LONDON/BERNE—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2
LONDON/STOCKHOLM—
Banks selling T T K 123 D D K123
Banks buying T T K 128 D D K 128
MEXICO/LONDON—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27 D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 65.04 D D Rs 62.04
LISBON/LONDON—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55 nom D D Esc 7.55 nom
AUSTRALIA/LONDON—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8 D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T — D D 1/11 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 44 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call and 1 to 3 months not quoting.
4 to 6 months 1/4 per cent.
7 to 12 months 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Very Easy.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 11th September 1942.

LIBILITIES—

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government of India	10,14,11,000
(2) Government of Burma	28,93,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	3,75,25,000
(b) Banks	64,99,21,000
(c) Others	3,89,09,000
Bills Payable	3,29,64,000
Other Liabilities	2,79,34,000
Rupees	99,15,57,000
ASSETS—	
Notes	10,27,06,000
Rupee Coin	6,84,000
Subsidiary Coin	5,50,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(c) Government Treasury Bills	34,98,000
Balances held abroad*	78 12,90,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	1,57,00,000
Investments	6,59,13,000
Other Assets	2,19,16,000
Rupees	99,15,57,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 11th day of September 1942.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIBILITIES—

Notes held in the Banking Department	10,27,06,000
Notes in circulation	488,63,36 000
Total Notes issued	498,90,42,000
Total Liabilities	498,90,42,000

per cent.
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 74.003

ASSETS.—

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000
(b) Held outside India	
Sterling Securities	324,79,17,000
Total of A	369,20,60,000
B. Rupee Coin	27,26,48 000
Government of India Rupee Securities	102,43,34,000
Total Assets	498,90,42,000

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London Stock Exchange Active

LONDON Sept. 15.

Stock Exchange was brighter with some sections fairly active. Mimngs were prominent with the south African gold minings responding to useful cape demand while Australian and Malayan tins were supported here. Home rails were also in demand on dividend considerations and oils inclined higher. Burmah rising by 1/16. Industrials were rather mixed as selective support for aircraft motor cable. Iron steel brewery textile and electrical equipment shares was offset by profit-taking in stores and some tobacco issues. British Government securities continued to decend to a 1/16 lower Wall Street was firm.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Sept. 15.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £66
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £100 7/16
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £82 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 ..... £107 7/16
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent £106 1/16
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 ..... £116 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £114 13/16
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China £6 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg) £4 1/2
National Bank of India £8

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Thursday, September 17, 1942

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

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Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Press Censorship In Assembly

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HOME DEPARTMENT: MAXWELL "DOES NOT CONSIDER IT NECESSARY TO TAKE ACTION"

NEW DELHI, September 16.

The registration of the correspondents of the "Hindustan Times", Delhi, was cancelled by the Deputy Commissioner with the full approval of the Government of India, because certain paragraphs in their message contained allegations which were clearly designed to arouse prejudice against the troops and neither the correspondents nor the editor made any attempt to verify them from official sources, said the Home Member replying to Mr. K. C. Neogy in the Assembly today. Subsequently investigations, he said, had failed to substantiate the truth of the allegations.

Mr. Neogy asked a series of supplementaries based on a number of incidents reported in the newspaper, including one in which it was alleged that a person had stated that he had been struck by a bullet while he was asleep. Sir Reginald replied that the same person had made a statement to the police that he had been hit while entering his house the other allegation had also not been substantiated.

MILITARY CENSORSHIP

The memorandum drawn up by the Press Association, New Delhi, for presentation to the Viceroy complaining about the restrictions on the work of Press correspondents by censorship authorities was referred to by Mr. Neogy, who asked what were the authorities exercising censorship.

Sir Reginald Maxwell replied: "All press messages leaving or entering this country are subject to military censorship. There is no general censorship of messages intended for publication only in India, but recently in accordance with the agreement reached with the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, orders were issued by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, requiring factual news relating to the present Congress disturbances to be submitted for scrutiny before publication in the Delhi Newspapers, and as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made that scrutiny will be conducted in association with representatives of the Press.

The Home Member stated that the memorandum in question was not addressed to the Government of India and he could therefore give no information with regard to it.

Mr. Neogy asked if the Hon. Member was aware of the memorandum. Sir Reginald said, a copy of it had been sent to him.

Mr. Neogy: "In so far as the memorandum made allegations against the Home Department, did not the Home Member think it necessary to take action?

The Home Member: "If action was expected to be taken by that department, the memorandum should have been addressed to it.

Q. Now that his attention had been drawn, was the Home Member prepared to take action?

The Home Member was heard to say that he was not prepared to take notice of a memorandum addressed to others.

Mr. Neogy vehemently asked why the Home Member should refuse to take notice of a document, when his attention was drawn to it in the House.

No reply was given.

Two Government ambulances were called out within a few minutes of the first firing in Chandni Chowk, Delhi, on August 11, and during the next few days were kept at hand so that medical assistance could be given with the least possible delay to persons injured by the firing of troops or police, said Mr. C. M. Trivedi, Secretary, War Department, in reply to Mr. Govind Deshmukh.

Altogether, during the disorders in Delhi 61 persons were admitted to the Irwin Hospital and treated by the Government doctors there. Air Raid Precaution Staff rendered help on several occasion in bringing in casualties, and personnel of the Air Raid Precaution Casualty Service rendered most valuable service in the Irwin Hospital. No obstacle of any kind was placed in the way of private practitioners or private medical societies who showed readiness to help in treating persons injured, and a certain number of cases were known to have been treated at private clinics.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION REFUSED?

Mr. K. C. Neogy asked if it was a fact that blood transfusion was refused in a certain Delhi hospital to a patient injured in the rioting.

Mr. Trivedi said he had not heard of it.

Sardar Sant Singh asked if Government would make enquiries.

Mr. M. S. Aney, Leader of the House, intervening asked if any member in the House had personal knowledge of the incident, and if so whether he would give the facts in his possession so that Government could enquire.

Mr. Neogy said he had heard it from a member of the House and he was prepared to mention his name outside the House. Several voices, "Mention it here."

MILITARY AND U. T. C.

Government were taking steps to improve the standards of training in the University Training Corps which would eventually, it was hoped, bring them upto the same level of training as the senior Training Corps, replied Mr. C. M. Trivedi to a question by the same member. No member of the University Training Corps was employed on active service, nor were their services being utilised in a military role in the present disturbances. Members of the Urban Units were liable to be called out to act in support of the civil power or to provide guards and to support or supplement His Majesty's Regular Forces in India. They could be called out at the discretion of the Military Commander. These units did not contain members of the University Training Corps. As far as he was aware, only one Urban Infantry Unit had been called out.—A. P.

BOSE'S HEALTH SATISFACTORY

In a written reply to Mr. A. N. Chattopadyaya's question about the health of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, the Home Member said:

"Mr. Bose had been a diabetic patient for some time before his arrest and the health of such persons can never be entirely satisfactory. In addition to the regular medical officer in Mercara, he was examined last July by an expert from Madras. His weight at that time was 160 lbs. which this doctor considered 'quite a good weight for a man of his build.' His weight has since increased somewhat, although it is still below what it was when he was arrested. His temperature has shown a tendency to rise slightly in the evenings but the doctor who came from Madras reported that this was no more than was common with about half the adult population of India, and he considered that his condition in that respect was satisfactory. On the other hand, he reported that the heavy rainfall in Mercara was having a depressing effect on Mr. Bose and it is, of course, a fact that anyone suffering from a chronic disease such as diabetes tends to become depressed during the monsoon and therefore not to be so well during this season.

The Government have carefully been considering the possibility of change of domicile. With the approach of the end of the monsoon this may not be necessary and Mr Bose now has a companion with him which may help to improve his condition.

Mr. Bose is receiving all reasonable amenities.

It is a fact that Mr. Bose's family expressed a desire to live with him in his house at Kurseong. Government are not prepared to grant this request.—A. P.

VICEROY REFUSES INTERVIEW WITH GANDHIJI

NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

It is understood that the Viceroy has refused the Hindu Mahasabha Committee's recent application that they be allowed to discuss the political situation with Mahatma Gandh. and other Congress leaders in detention.—A. P.

DACOITS LOOT CHETTIAR'S WEALTH

Booty Exceeds Lakh And Quarter

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

A daring dacoity is reported from the village of Nachandupatti near Pudukottai where cash and jewellery to the approximate value of Rs. 1,24,000 were removed from the house of a wealthy Chettiar.

It is stated that a gang of about 20 men armed with clubs and sickles broke open and entered the house of the Chettiar and after overpowering the inmates carried away cash amounting to Rs. 90,000 jehwels and a number of gold and silver articles.—A. P.

CITIZENS AGREE NOT TO HAVE RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS

AMRAOTI, Sept. 16.

The leaders of the Hindu and Muslim communities have voluntarily agreed to abandon taking out processions on respective religious festivals for a period still unspecified but possibly for the duration of the war.

The District Magistrate of Amraoti has therefore cancelled the order prohibiting public assemblies under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, as the voluntary agreement, says the District Magistrate, removes the possibility of any immediate breach of peace.

It will be recalled that in September last Amraoti witnessed serious Hindu Muslim riots which arose out of the conducting of religious processions.

Consequent on the cancellation of the Section 144 order the District Magistrate has promulgated an order under Section 56 of the Defence of India rules requiring the taking of previous permission from the District Magistrate for holding public meetings assemblies and procession.—A. P.

Women's Call For Communal Unity

Way To Achieve Unconquerable Strength: Non-Political Organisation To Strive For Objective Formed

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

An appeal to the women of the province to line up behind the demand for national unity and to work with inflexible determination for its achievement, is made by the Women's Hindu-Moslem Unity Committee.

The Committee is confident that its campaign for unity will meet with success in the remotest corners of the country and observes: "We women are determined to direct our entire influence towards the fulfilment of our noble object."

The appeal runs: "India has reached to-day one of the gravest moments of its history. The foreign aggressor stands at the door. Yet even in this hour of dire peril, Hindus and Muslims allow forces of disruption that threaten our national existence to prevail in the land. The situation is fraught with danger. Only in communal unity lies the safety of our motherland. Only the united efforts of Hindus and Muslims can lead us from the bitterness of strife towards the path of national well-being.

At all periods of national crisis, we, the Women of India, have come forward to play our part in solving the problems that have confronted us. To-day, realising as we do that the supreme task of the hour lies in forging national unity, we, Hindu and Muslim women, have decided to raise a vigorous demand for communal harmony, unity and concord.

We have formed, with this object in view, the Hindu-Muslim Women's Unity Committee, which is a non-political association, and our sister irrespective of caste, creed or class should enrol themselves as members of this association and join us in our noble endeavour. Women are by nature fitted to be torch-bearers of peace and harmony.

To-day, from the point of view of the nation as also from that of humanity, it is essential that India should achieve unconquerable strength through unity and march forward with other nations towards progress and prosperity."—A. P.

MALWAN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL DEADLOCK

RATNAGIRI, Sept. 15.

A deadlock has been created in the Municipal Council of Malwan in Ratnagiri District as a result of 14 out of the 21 members including the President, Dr. Kudalkar, resigning their memberships as a protest against the arrest of M. Tapikirkar, a member of the Council, while he was attending an earlier special meeting of the General Body of the Municipal Council.

Following the disturbances at Chiplun last week during a procession when some policemen and Inspector Bedekar were injured and some processionists arrested, some of the leading citizens of Chiplun waited upon Mr. Aminuddin, District Magistrate, who had arrived at Chiplun, and expressed regret for the incident. The deputationists have also circulated a leaflet exhorting the people of Chiplun to abstain from illegal and violent activities.—A. P.

ON WAY TO SWARAJ

PATNA, Sept. 14

An appeal has been issued by prominent citizens of Chapra, embracing people of all shades of opinion, asking inhabitants of the locality not to indulge in acts of hooliganism and lawlessness. They say that there is not a single Indian who does not cherish the ideal of India's independence, but the way to Swaraj is not through bloodshed, violence, rowdism and loot.—A. P.

The Half-Column "By Dim"

I went the other day to a Concert at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall given by the Bombay Symphony Orchestra. It is now many years since I have been to a concert like this in India. I remember the days when Behr started this move to educate the Bombay public to understand and appreciate classical European music. Though the faces I saw on the platform were different from those that played many years ago, I could not help feeling that it was Behr's work which was really living and which had grown. But the faces in the audience were many of them the same. Now that is a good sign in that musicians in India were carrying on and building up something that will be of lasting value. The last piece which was from Wagner was particularly well played and I wished the society had chosen more heavy stuff like that instead of the silly number they played from Saint Seine portraying donkeys, birds etc.—even though that did get a lot of applause. I speak as a layman, of course, with no knowledge of music, but only as a member of the audience who paid—and that is an important word "paid"—and had a reasonable sort of ear for "sound."

* * *

But much of that enthusiasm died a day or two later when I heard on very reliable authority that this same Bombay Symphony Orchestra Society had not shown that generosity I should have expected from them when they heard that another society, the Bombay Choral and Philharmonic, were to produce the Hadyn Symphony. That there should be this competitive feeling among two musical societies in a small place like Bombay is regrettable, though even so understandable. But there are circumstances about this particular forthcoming concert of the Choral and Philharmonic which makes the lack of generosity on the part of Messrs Craen and Co. deplorable. For at this concert which is shortly to take place, there is to be an outstanding guest performer, Herbert Fryer, the senior Professor of Pianoforte of the London School of Music, and that on an occasion like this the Bombay Symphony Orchestra should have stood aloof—to say the least—is very disappointing. Mr. Craen is not an Indian, so perhaps he does not appreciate how much we in India miss opportunities like these, but I am more shocked to see that "our" Mehli Mehta has not done anything to give the Choral and Philharmonic Society on an occasion like this the benefit of his talent and those who have worked with him. I admire Mehli because he is self-taught and because he has shown that even in music India has a future, but I still do not like competition in music and these silly little quarrels and differences of opinion etc. because the public suffers thereby.

104

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I. P. B. 154

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-THE MAN SAID, "IT'S A FINE NIGHT FOR GHOSTS!" THE BOY SAID, "I DON'T BELIEVE IN GHOSTS" AND -
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Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.